FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KOSOVO INTELLECTUALS' TRIAL TERMED LEGAL TERROR

AU241442 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Judicial Terror Against the Albanian Intellectuals Continues in Kosovo -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 24 ATA -- The judicial terror against the Albanians continues in Kosovo, after the trials held in Pristina, Gnjilan and Pec some days ago which sentenced 34 youngsters with long-term imprisonment, on July 22. As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the court of Pristina, after a three-day trial, sentenced 9 Albanian intellectuals, who work in the fields of Albanian culture, art and school, to prison terms to eleven years. They are Halil Alidema, magister in historical sciences and poet; Ukshin Hoti, magister and pedagogue at the chair of sociology of the faculty of philosophy in Pristina, author of several articles such as "Problems and Terminology", etc; Ekrem Kryeziu, renowned Kosovo film director, poet and playwright, author of the drama "The Epoch Before the Trial", etc; Ali Kreveziu, lawyer, Mentor Kaci, Pristina TV editor; Hilmi Ratkocari, undergraduate student of the Faculty of Philosophy; Nezir Halili, Albanian language professor; Shemsi Recica, professor of Marxism and logic, as well as Muharrem Fatiu, magister in history. They are charged that they have been members of a political organisation that has had no name at all, but which propagated the "Kosovo-Republic" idea, that they have written articles with the topics, "the struggle of our people is just and it will, for certain, come out victorious", "not the youth, but the traitors are garbages of Kosovo", "the demonstrations in Kosovo are a deed of the Kosovo people", "the criminals accuse us of vandalism", etc. Likewise they are charged that they have supported and have taken part in the demonstrations of the last year.

All the defendants not only denied the charge, which described their activity as criminal, but they stated at the court that they had openly expressed their opinions on the demonstrations and the slogan "Kosovo-Republic" at the party meetings and that the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia had to begin a public discussion on the granting of the status of republic to Kosovo. As TANJUG have said nothing from what the charge contains", simultaneously denouncing the threats and tortures made to them at the inquest and the methods employed to fabricate false charges. They forcefully stressed that true are their statements at the court and not those of the charge. The witnesses too, who were called to the trial, rejected what the investigation organs had presented as their "testimony". In this trial, as in the previous one, the Kosovo intellectuals proved with facts before the court that there is not political, cultural, social, economic and national equality for the Albanians in Yugoslavia, that, as they said, "Kosovo could have been at least as rich as Kuwait had it not been exploited" and that "they would stand loyal to the end to the demand that the status of the republic be granted to Kosovo".

PLAN FULFILLMENT FOR 6-MONTH PERIOD REPORTED

AU241437 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 24 ATA -- A characteristic feature of the economic life in Albania is the rhythmical fulfilment and overfulfilment of the planned tasks on the production front. During January-June period, the overall industiral production was overfulfilled and, as compared with the same period last year, it was 7.5 per cent larger. In the mean time the volume of construction-assembly work recorded an increase by 9 per cent. In the three kinds of transport the planned tasks were overfulfilled by 10 per cent. As compared with the same period last year, the working people of agriculture gave more of the following: meat, 10 per cent; milk, 13 per cent; eggs, 17 per cent; vegetables, 13 per cent; etc. In the mean time, the enterprises of home trade, public services and other sectors fulfilled or overfulfilled the tasks in goods turnover. Likewise good results were recorded in different indexes of the efficiency of social productivity. Hence, Labour productivity in industry was overfulfilled by 2 per cent, whereas in construction-assembly work it was fulfilled by 100 percent. The incomes of the state budget were overfulfilled with 1 per cent. The hitherto achievements have raised higher and higher the revolutionary spirit and mobilisation of the working masses of the country and have created a powerful basis for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the second half of 1982.

BTA COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

AU261455 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 26 Jul 82

["Dreaming of the Impossible" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- The U.S. President obviously likes the generous swing especially in the ideological confrontation with real socialism, with the Marxist-Leninist theory.

We are convinced in this by his speech whereby he declared the "Week of Oppressed Peoples". His "compassion" also spreads over us, the Bulgarians, on whom the Marxist-Leninist ideology is said to be forced. Every literate man knows that for the victory of the socialist ideas our people have been fighting since the end of last century, but for the anti-Soviet cause of the President this fact is of no importance, and it may well be that he is not aware of it.

Reagan is obviously flattered by the thought of repeating Churchill's anti-communist role in the conditions of the eighties.

In principle, to dream of destroying Marxism-Leninism today is equal to dreaming of the impossible. But that a speaker like the U.S. President talking about it, to whose political culture even his compatriots have enormous reservations, is already at the border of the grotesque.

Contrary to the expectations of imperialism, the ideological spears pointed at the USSR, have been breaking for more than six decades now. Churchill, one of the most ardent anti-communists, knew this destiny in its whole bitter dimension. The same destiny is kept in store for Reagan, too. The reason is not only in his personal qualities. The main thing is that he organizes a march against a doctrine of a social order to which the future belongs.

Denying socialism as a theory and reality means departure from history. Looking into the realities of the world demands from politicians to accept the peaceful co-existence of the two systems. This truth is axiomatic. It is the first test of political culture and statesman's responsibility. Missing to conform with it is dangerous. A reasonable man can hardly accept Reagan's stand as realistic and still less applicable.

There is freedom for millionaires and freedom for the workers. We have chosen the second, it cannot be destroyed with speeches nor with weapon. Because this would lead to a destruction of the two worlds - the second truth the lack of understanding of which is equal to crime to mankind.

The hope of a ruin of Marxism-Leninism and inner defeat of the socialist countries remind us, at the end of Reagan's week, of the proverb: "crying for the moon".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PCF LEADER GEORGES MARCHAIS

AU262048 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Varna, July 26 (BTA) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the secretary general of the French Communist Party, Mr Georges Marchais, who is spending his holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

During the talks which proceeded in the cordial and comradely atmosphere, typical for the relations between the two parties and the two leaders, they informed each other about the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party. Special attention was paid to discussions of the most topical problems of the international situation.

Mr Marchais expressed satisfaction with the success of the international theoretical conference dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, which was held in June this year in Sofia and which was attended by 148 delegations of the communist, socialist, revolutionary and democratic parties and movements.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais pointed out that the adventurist policy as conducted by the United States of America and aimed at an arms competition and support for the most reactionary regimes, stands the chief source of tension in the world, posing a serious threat to detente and peace. Quoting the "Rights of Man" and posing itself as a champion of peace, the American administration acts directly or indirectly, through their allies in various parts of the world, against the liberation of peoples and against their struggle for independence. It is meddling in their internal affairs, standing in the way of their right to a free choice of their path of development.

The United States are threatening Cuba, they are interfering in the internal affairs of the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, they are aiding and abetting the South African Republic in suppressing the South African people fighting against apartheid and in waging a war against the people of Namibia, against their representative -- SWAPO [South West African Peoples Organization] -- and against other African countries. In the same way the United States are acting in the Middle East, where Israel, with U.S. aid and complicity, invaded Lebanon and carried out their criminal aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

The results of this aggression are thousands of killed, scores of thousands of wounded, villages and towns destroyed by the barbarous air raids. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party condemn decisively the U.S.-backed barbarious Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and the attempts at liquidating the organization of the liberation of Palestine, recognized by the United Nations Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The intentions of a U.S. overt intervention in Lebanon, just encourage the aggressor and further strain the tensions in the Middle East, they can lead to new hard consequences for peace and security in the region and in the whole world.

Everything should be done in correspondence with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the UN Security Council, so that the blockade of Beirut and its destruction can be terminated. The Israeli troops must withdraw without any preconditions from Lebanon. The independence, the integrity and the sovereignty of Lebanon should be guaranteed and as to the Palestinian people -- they should be guaranteed their right to a state of their own. The resolution adopted by the movement of the non-aligned makes a major contribution to the carrying out of these objectives in compliance with the right of peoples to independence, security and peace. The two parties confirmed the complete solidarity of the Bulgarian and the French communists with the struggle of the Palestinian and the Lebanese patriots, with the Organization for Liberation of Palestine and the Lebanese national movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais stressed that the main aim of the unprecedented arms race as launched by the United States is to tip the existing balance of power into their favour, to frustrate the economic and the social development of the socialist countries, to check the progress of the developing countries and withhold them under the conditions of misery. The American imperialism wishes to dominate the peoples, to regain its lost positions. It is trying to halt the promotion of cooperation of their Western allies with the socialist countries. This policy, however, is encountered with a growing resistance on the part of all the democratic and peaceloving forces. The world is witnessing the mounting of an ever broader peace movement, a movement for the averting of a nuclear war, for disarmament, for re-orientation of the military funds into the achievement of social progress, into combating starvation and into the settlement of the hard problems mankind encounters in its development. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party pointed to the exceptionally important task of mobilizing the world public opinion, of the peace movement, of leading circles, of governments, of democratic organizations and movements with sole purpose of setting up a common front of the anti-war and peaceloving forces for averting the nuclear war which poses the gravest threat to mankind.

The two parties attach great significance to the efforts for peace, detente, international cooperation, disarmament, for a simultaneous disbanding of the military blocks, for negotiations through which to achieve a substantial reduction in the level of armaments on the basis of the balance of forces and equal security for all states.

The two leaders greet the initiatives in favour of peace, as for instance the decision of the Soviet Union to abstain from first use of nuclear weapons. They appeal to all the states to proclaim themselves against the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais emphasized that thanks to the growing activity and the role of the revolutionary progressive and peace-loving forces, it is possible to preserve peace, to take the road to disarmament, to force imperialisu to give up, to solve the existing conflicts in favour of the peoples.

The two leaders stressed the significance they attach to the intensification of international cooperation in all spheres and between all states, cooperation resting on the principle of mutual profit and the exclusion of all preliminary conditions.

They stressed that the further active development of the political, economic, scientific and cultural ties between Bulgaria and France is in the interests of the people of both Bulgaria and France, in the interests of peace and detente in Europe and the world.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and expressed a wish for their further expansion and deepening in the interests of the common communist ideals, in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON GDR MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

AU261704 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Col Stoyan Mikov report on visit of GDR military delegation to Bulgaria 20-22 July]

[Text] The official, friendly visit of the military-political delegation from the GDR National People's Army [NVA], headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the GDR NVA political main administration, has ended.

The dear guests were greeted very cordially when they visited one of our detachments yesterday morning. Officer Petur Iliev briefed them on certain basic subjects in the soldiers' training and education and on the tasks with which they are now coping. They had the opportunity to inspect some of the training facilities, as well as the cultural and daily living conditions under which the soldiers' collective lives and works.

On the occasion of the GDR military delegation's visit to our country, a festive meeting was held, with the staff of the Sofia garrison, devoted to militant friendship between the Bulgarian People's Army and the GDR NVA.

Enthusiastic cheers and cordial chants in honor of the unity and cohesion of the peoples and armies of the two fraternal socialist countries greeted the officials at the specially decorated honorary tribune: Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and the members of the GDR delegation; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian Army's Main Political Administration; Maj Gen Petko Milushev, deputy head of the Main Political Administration; Lt Gen Lyubcho Toshkov, chief of the Sofia garrison; and others.

A military band played the march of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and the national anthems of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Officer Petur Iliev opened the meeting and gave the floor to Col Gen Heinz Kessler for a greeting address.

After greeting most sincerely all those present and through them conveying greetings to all soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, the speaker said the following: "The friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and the GDR is indestructible.

The BCP and the SED, our peoples and armies who are fraternally linked to each other, are acting unanimously and with firm resolve for the full triumph of socialism and are ready to resolutely resist any attempt against peace and social progress throughout the world.

Colonel General Kessler stressed that the soldiers of the GDR NVA, together with their comrades-in-arms from the Soviet military group stationed in the GDR, with the CSSR People's Army and the Polish People's Armed Forces, are standing guard at the western borders of the socialist community and are always ready to carry out their national and international duties. Fully in the spirit of Georgi Dimitrov's legacy, they are making great efforts so that war will never again break out on German soil. Comrade Kessler ended his speech wishing all soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army new great successes in their combat and political training as reliable protectors of the southern flank of the socialist community.

In his address, Col Gen Kiril Kosev, on behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, the Main Political Administration of the People's Army and on his own behalf, most warmly and sincerely welcomed the dear guests and friends. He stressed that there is full unanimity of views between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR on all questions, that the friendship between our two countries is unrelentingly being expanded and intensified. This friendship was bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann, the immortal sons of the Bulgarian and German peoples, Comrades Kiril Kosev stated. We are doing everything within our power to develop and strengthen this friendship. For the Bulgarian communists, for the citizens of Georgi Dimitrov's homeland, the GDR represents the embodiment of all the remarkable virtues of the German working people. The successes achieved in economy and culture, in science and technology, and in improving the people's living standard in the GDR are truly remarkable. The working people in our country, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, are sincerely rejoicing at these successes and wish you even greater, new successes in the struggle to build a socialist society. We consider the remarkable achievements of the GDR as our own successes, because the greater they are in the individual countries of the socialist community, the more attractive the cause of socialism will be, and the more invincible and powerful our socialist community will be.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev further spoke about the activities to implement the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, and about the remarkable successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in our country. He also dwelt on the complicated and explosive international situation.

Bulgarian soldiers are proud, Col Gen Kiril Kosev said, that they have such powerful and loyal allies as the Soviet Army, the GDR NVA, and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization. People in our country live with the deep conviction and resolve that, with common efforts, we are capable of defending the cause of socialism.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev ended his address by assuring the dear comrades and brothers-in-arms that the Bulgarian People's Army is their loyal friend and comrade-in-arms and that it will always be at their side in the struggle for the defense of peace and socialism in the world, for the protection of our common communist ideals.

Closing the festive meeting officer Petur Iliev expressed gratitude for the kind wishes addressed to the Bulgarian people, our People's Army, and the soldiers of the Sofia garrison.

In the afternoon the delegation was received by Comrade Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The friendly meeting, which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department, by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Army's Main Political Administration, and by other officials.

Another fruitful, friendly visit has ended. The talks held, the mutual briefings given, the experience exchanged -- all this was a brilliant demonstration of the traditional, friendly relations between our fraternal parties, peoples and armies, of the common wish to act unrelentingly for the expansion and intensification of combat friendship and cooperation.

Our dear guests left the country. At Sofia airport they were seen off by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration, by deputy heads of the Main Political Administration, by generals and officers of the Sofia garrison. Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria and Col (Hermann Neumann), military, naval and air force attache at the GDR Embassy in Sofia, were among those present at the airport.

MLADENOV ADDRESSES ZHIVKOVA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU261628 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 26 July 1982 begins a live relay from the Banner of Peace Monument in Sofia of a mass meeting devoted to the memory of Lyudmila Zhivkova. At 1501 GMT the announcer states that "party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and many officials" take their seats at the official tribune on the square. Chairing the meeting is Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. At 1503 GMT Aleksandrov opens the meeting by briefly dwelling on Zhivkova's personality and merits, pointing out Zhivkova's "close relations" with the Sofia City BCP Organization, and pledging loyalty to Zhivkova's memory. He announces that the meeting, organized by all Bulgarian party and state leading organs, commemorates Zhivkova's 40th birthday with the unveiling of a bas-relief of her.

At 1505 GMT Aleksandrov gives the floor to Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, for the main speech.

Mladenov describes "Lyudmila Zhivkova's noble qualities," and dwells on the main stages of her life. "As the youngest member of the Politburo, as a Central Committee member, chairman of the Committee for Culture, and a National Assembly member, she always was a close adherent to Lenin's school," Mladenov says. He elaborates on her contribution to party and state life, as well as her scientific publications. Further on, Mladenov describes Zhivkova's international activity "in defense of peace" and points out that her contribution in this area also enjoys great recognition.

Returning to Zhivkova's scientific activity and works, Mladenov stresses their relations to Marxism-Leninism as well as their contribution to promoting the study of Bulgarian history and culture abroad. In the area of historical studies she showed an "innovative approach, based on Marxism-Leninism," Mladenov says. "She rejected bourgeois nationalism and nihilism, and promoted international cooperation on the basis of equality," Mladenov says. He describes her contribution to organizing the celebration of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary, saying that she had turned it into an international event. Her contribution to "putting into effect the Leninist April cultural policy of the BCP" is also pointed out. Further on, Mladenov dwells on her striving to combine aesthetic and political education, and her support for young artists. Mladenov describes "Zhivkova's contribution to implementing the party's April cultural policy" and various initiatives in the areas of culture and education "based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory," which have enriched Bulgarian culture and increased its international prestige. He also describes Zhivkova as being noted for the "warm patriotism and consistent internationalism." He mentions her contribution to strengthening cultural cooperation with the USSR, and quotes Zhivkova on the importance of this cooperation. In this context, Mladenov also stresses Zhivkova's contribution to strengthening the cooperation with the other socialist countries. As well as her efforts "to propagate the truth about real socialism" and attract people throughout the world to the struggle for peace and disarmament. In this context, Mladenov describes her initiatives to organize various international writers' and children's meetings in Sofia.

Mladenov dwells further on Zhivkova's personal qualities, and describes her as "charming," "modest," "honest," "warm," "open," and so forth.

"Lyudmila Zhivkova's example obliges us to continue her cause," Mladenov says. Her personality combined "the best Bulgarian qualities which will surely be characteristic of the members of the future communist society," he points out.

At 1542 GMT Mladenov unveils the bas-relief of Lyudmila Zhivkova. The Bulgarian national anthem is played. The announcer says that doves cover the sky over the square. Bells are heard in the background. Children lay wreaths at the bas-relief and recite poems dedicated to Zhivkova's memory. The Internationale is played.

At 1547 GMT Chudomir Aleksandrov closes the meeting. The announcer identifies the following persons as having taken part in the ceremony: "Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov."

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU261442 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 26 [BTA) -- Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will expand further their relations of cooperation in the sphere of transport. A substantial rise shall be achieved in the transportation of goods along the Danube and on the Black Sea in both directions with the "river-sea-river" types of vessels due to be used to the most effective end.

This is being provided for in the long-term protocol signed here today by the Bulgarian minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov and by the chief of the principal administration of the river fleet with the Ministerial Council of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr Nikolay Slavov.

During his week-long stay in the country, the Soviet guest was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the all-national Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress. Mr Nikolay Slavov visited transport and shipbuilding projects in the towns of Russe and Varna.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO RECEIVERS -- Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Specialists at Radio Sofia have designed receivers differeing entirely from the previously known. They are condenser-type, their name is "P-1300" and the design is fully suited with the human ear. The new receivers are operated on the principle of two small high quality electrostatic "loud-speakers," reproducing the sound near the ears. They do not tighten, press or deform the cochleas, thus preventing tiredness, the change in the ear's own resoundings and distorting the sound picture. The receivers create a frequency characteristic near the ear which is similar to the one of an ideal loud-speakers put 3 metres before the listener. The "P-1300" receivers are expected to be transferred into batch production. Leading radio-electronic firms of Western Europe and Japan appears strongly interested in them. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 23 Jul 82 AU]

SLOVAK DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS POLICY

AU261157 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 82 p 7

[Jozef Janto article in column "A Word on Events": "They Have Buried Logic in the Nevada Desert"]

[Text] President Reagan's decision that the United States will not agree to resume talks on banning all nuclear weapons tests was approved at a session of the U.S National Security Council on Monday.

As is known, in August 1963 the USSR, the United States and Britain concluded a treaty banning tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, under water and in space, a treaty joined by more than 120 countries in the subsequent years. Although the treaty does not deal with underground tests of these weapons, since 1976 -- on the basis of a Soviet-American treaty signed 2 years earlier -- these tests have also been restricted. Since October 1977 representatives of the USSR, the United States and Britain have been discussing in Geneva the possibility of a total and universal ban on tests of nuclear weapons along the lines proposed by the Soviet Union. However, 3 years later, the then American president J. Carter unilaterally suspended the talks on the grounds that the SALT II treaty must be concluded first. The treaty was signed then, but the American Senate has not ratified it to this day.

The White House explained President Reagan's decision by saying that negotiations on banning underground tests of nuclear weapons "are not in the interest of the United States." That tests are "important for the U.S. security." This has happened at a time when Soviet-American talks are underway in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of the number of strategic weapons and on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, when the whole peace loving world is giving vent to its indignation at and opposition to the feverish armament in the United States and NATO with numerous demonstrations. This has happened at the time when hundreds of thousands of people demonstrating for peace in Europe and America, the United States not excepted, demand that the United States follow the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and join its declaration that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The White House, however -- instead of burying the hatchet of the cold war, which at present could easily transform itself into a real war hatchet -- has buried common sense, logic. The President's illogical decision is not motivated "by the interests of the United States," but by the interests of the Pengagon and the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex, who have never abided by logic -- only by the vision of fattest possible profits. The same can also be said about why -- on U.S. instigation -- the talks on banning chemical weapons and on antisatellite systems were suspended. This also is the root of the American President's refusal to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on important problems, such as the restriction of military activities in the Indian Ocean or the reduction of sales or deliveries of conventional weapons.

Monopolies manufacturing for the Pentagon are at present feverishly developing new types of weapons -- also nuclear weapons -- and obviously want to test them. For example, the MX strategic nuclear missiles -- the day before yesterday, the House of Representatives of that U.S. Congress decided by a narrow margin to begin production of them -- will cost $50 billion, and the overall armament programs, which also include the MX missiles, are to amount to $177 billion. And this is a big thing for monopolies. True, these are still only tentative budgets since the Senate has voted "only" on 9 missiles and in December the remaining 91 missiles are to be voted on. While additional billions are considered for armament and while the U.S. federal budget's social programs are increasingly slashed, the 10.5 million unemployed are joined month after month by further tens of thousands of persons without work and not infrequently without any financial means.

It seems, however, that the fate of the unemployed or potentially unemployed Americans does not interest the Reagan administration. It has directed all its efforts into armament, which is shown not only by the aforementioned decision of the President's and the voting on the production of the MX missiles, but also by the so-called program of the development of the U.S. Civil Defense, which has become a part of the White House campaign whose objective is to foist upon Americans the idea of the "acceptability" of waging a "limited" nuclear war. This hideous, crazy program counts precisely with the MX missiles to be the first-strike weapons.

Thus the American government has buried logic in the Nevada desert. It could, however, happen that during the tests of the new types of nuclear weapons the buried logic will also fly in the air and let those who are so stubbornly preparing nuclear destruction for mankind feel its inexorable force.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON STATE DAY

AU261052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 22 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS JAPANESE CP

LD261730 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the participants in the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan.

The telegram pointed to the 60-year-old history of the struggle of Japanese communists with domestic and foreign capital, against militarization, foreign military bases on Japanese territory. It stressed that the Czechoslovak Communist Party resolutely condemns the efforts of imperialism to upset the balance of forces and sharpen international situation.

'PEACE MARCH' TO PASS OVER CSSR TERRITORY

AU261030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 82 p 2

["(KB)"-signed report: "Against War, For Disarmament; the Peace March Will Pass Over Czechoslovak Territory"]

[Text] Prague, 22 Jul -- One of the peace marches that are now being organized in Europe will also pass over Czechoslovak territory. It will set out from Moscow and its goal is Vienna. The participants in the march will cross our borders on 2 August at Vysne Nemecke, where they will be joined by Czechoslovak citizens, above all young people.

As is known, a peace march has reached the Soviet Union from Stockholm; it was organized by Scandinavian women and antiwar organizations, and it has been joined by representatives of the Soviet public. The destination of this march is Khatyn, in Belorussia. Some of its participants from Scandinavia will later proceed to join the march from Moscow to Vienna, together with citizens of the USSR, the United States, Japan, Mongolia and other countries.

According to information given us this Thursday by representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, which is coorganizer of the march on our territory, the route of the march will lead via Kosice, Horny Shokovec, Banska Bystrica and Nitra to Bratislava, which it will reach on 5 August. In all the cities mentioned above there will be peace rallies and meetings with pioneers and working people; the largest such rally will be held on the partisan meadow in Bratislava.

The aim of all participants in this march -- who will take part in the large antiwar meeting on 6 August in Vienna, on the occasion of the anniversary of American atomic bombing of Hiroshima -- is to contribute to the fight to avert a nuclear war and to achieve disarmament and a secure world. Their aim to strengthen the unity of various segments of peace forces is also no small task.

Our share in this peace action is part of preparations for the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which will take place in June 1983.

SOCCER PLAYERS SAID TO BE TOO PROFIT-ORIENTED

AU261214 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 82 p 8

[The fifth and last installment of Igor Mraz series: "Findings of Our Staff Journalist From the 1982 Soccer World Championships; an Analysis Should Not Be Lacking"]

[Excerpt] Good representation of their team, city and even of the republic has stopped being the goal of our soccer players. More often than patriotism or skill in the sport, the players discussed offers from abroad and the earnings of their colleagues in Austria and other Western countries, a matter which has left profound and harmful scars in the minds of all. Our soccer leadership -- notwithstanding the fact that this practice is at variance with the key features of socialist physical education -- did not establish order and firm principles in this respect. This fact was one of the main causes of the failure also in Spain, because there too, at least 10 players were thinking more about engagements abroad than about the need to give all they could to representing the fatherland.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS COAL EXTRACTION SITUATION

AU241510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Devoted Struggle for Sufficient Coal"]

[Excerpts] The coal industry has not fulfilled the state plan for the first half of the year. It has extracted 61.3 million tons of coal, which means that it still owes us 780,000 tons of fuel. Good results were achieved by people working in the Ostrava-Karvina mines, the Kladno carboniferous mines, the coal and lignite mines in Prievidza and those working in the Sokolov coal basin, whereas the North Bohemian brown coal basin as a whole failed to cope with its tasks, even though some of its enterprises are fulfilling the plan. The miners in surface mines this year lacked favorable conditions for extraction. Toward the end of last year they were worried by the long-lasting rains, which were followed by a sudden, acute temperature drop. The situation was also influenced by an insufficient operational reliability of technological complexes and by the insufficient mining preparation.

However, other coal basins were able to cope with the planned extraction for the first half of the year and fulfilled the annual tasks more than 51 percent.

The working efforts of North Bohemian miners during the last few months were no smaller either. They overcame the vagaries of the weather but were unable to overcome the protracted problems. The shortfall amounted to 1,074 million tons of coal; the situation was no better in the removal of the overburden, either -- there the state plan was underfulfilled by 2.2 million cubic meters.

The gravest problems are above all concentrated in the Lezaky mines enterprise, particularly in the Most area, which alone had a larger debt than the entire basin. But the problems there did not crop up overnight. The effect of delays in construction and in the removal of the overburden were particularly unfavorable, so that the extractable coal reserves have been reduced to the lowest level.

The startup operations in new technological complexes in the Vrsany and Czechoslovak army quarries, which are decisive for preparing extraction during the winter months, do not show any better results either. For instance, the startup operations in Vrsany, here comprehensive trial-runs of the second technological complex are now underway, will begin with at least a 20 day delay.

The extraction planned for this year, which is 124 million tons, represents the lowest necessary minimum to ensure the course of economy. Every ton extracted over and above the state plan and rationally used will help establish the prerequisite for speeding up the dynamics of economic development.

That is why the miners are taking measures aimed at halting the adverse development trend and at ensuring the highest extraction of coal and overburden. They uncover reserves and create conditions for further developing working and creative initiative. The same also applies to the Lezaky and V.I. Lenin mines enterprises, which account for the largest share of shortfall in coal extraction and the removal of the overburden in the North Bohemian brown coal basin.

At the same time it is necessary to set up corresponding technical and working conditions for the miners. However, it is necessary to point out anew -- and this applies to all leading economic workers -- that nobody may of his own accord change the approved deadlines of deliveries for the fuel-power base or delay their fulfillment.

The people working in mining operations are aware of the serious and complicated situation and are resolved, in case of need, to work beyond their duties. At present more than 2.7 million tons of brown coal and more than 1 million tons of black coal are stocked on the coal dumps of electric and thermal power stations.

The struggle for sufficient amounts of coal does not cease. It will continue just as intensely in the coming weeks and months. But the miners alone will not be decisive for its outcome -- the railroad men must join forces with them, since it is their task to transfer a large amount of the fuel to the consumers. The reliability of extraction facilities, on the other hand, depends on the quality of work delivered by the people in the supply sectors.

And last but not least: the results of the coal industry are also determined in other plants and organizations, and even in households because they all influence the handling of fuels and power. That is why it depends not only on the miners, but literally on every citizen, whether the extracted coal will be sufficient to cover the needs of industry and homes.

PITRA VISITS S. MORAVIA TO INSPECT HARVEST

LD270220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit to the South Moravian region today. During his discussions with leading officials of the South Moravian regional CPCZ Committee he was interested, above all, in the progress and results of this year's harvest. He visited some agricultural enterprises of Kromieriz district where he praised the active approach of the farmers to the preparation and implementation of grain harvest. At the grain research institute in Kromeriz he acquainted himself with the results of the work and other tasks of the institute in the development of grain industry.

SED MESSAGE TO JCP CONGRESS ON MAINTAINING PEACE

LD271000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0222 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (DAP) -- In a greeting telegram to the 16th Japanese Communist Party Congress, the SED Central Committee supports joint action and active cooperation among all forces interested in the maintenance of peace.

The text reads in part: "Safeguarding peace and implementing effective steps for limiting and reducing armament and effectuating disarmament are basic tenets of our party's policy, our socialist state and the GDR people. The numerous constructive peace and disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community demonstrate that socialism and peace are indivisibly united. The SED and the Japanese Communist Party have developed firm relations characterized by joint striving to work for a peaceful future for our peoples and further successes in the struggle for social progress."

"The Japanese communists, together with millions of people in your country, are against the arms buildup and confrontation policy pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States. These forces have set themselves the aim of turning back the wheel of history and repressing the basic right of the peoples to peace, independence, national self-determination and social progress. They even calculate on the possibility of setting off a nuclear war," continues the greetings message.

"In view of these dangers there is nothing more important for communists than to help ensure that the present and future generations are spared the gruesome fate of Hiroshima's and Nagasaki's atomic bomb victims. Through joint action and active cooperation we must succeed in foiling imperialism's adventurist plans.

BORDER GUARD KILLER SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA

AU262045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 Jul 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Life Sentence for Killer Hoehne" Leipzig Higher Military Court Punishes Murderer of GDR Border Guard Warrant Officer Klaus-Peter Braun"]

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On 23 July 1982 the Leipzig Higher Military Court sentenced fugitive Roland Hoehne in absentia to life imprisonment under section 112, paragraph 1, and section 80, paragraph 1, of the penal code for the premeditated murder of Warrant Officer Klaus-Peter Braun, member of the GDR Border Troops. It was proved at the public main hearing before the second military criminal bench of the Leipzig Higher Military Court, conducted from 19 to 23 July 1982, that on 1 August 1981 Hoehne killed Warrant Officer Klaus-Peter Braun with the three shots in Heiligehstadt Kreis. After this crime the killer fled to the FRG. The FRG judiciary authorities have failed to comply with the GDR Prosecutor General's request for extradition. Contrary to international practice, they have also refused to forward statements of the defendant and the weapon involved in the crime to the appropriate GDR organs.

The hearing of evidence was based on criminal findings established at the scene of the crime, on the results of the forensic autopsy, on leads and material proof, on several criminal-technical and forensic medical experts' testimony, and on the testimony of witnesses. They convincingly prove the circumstances of the crime and underscore the cold bloodedness with which Hoehne deliberately killed his victim. The court particularly had to determine whether individual or sustained shots were fired at the moment of the crime -- a question significant for establishing the guilt of the perpetrator -- taking into consideration the evidence found at the scene of the crime and on the victim. It was established after hearing the evidence that Hoehne fired three single shots at this victim. This fact, which proves the murder was premeditated, was established from the reconstructed positions of the victim and killer and of their relations to the findings on the scene of the crime, from physiological-motion and time examinations, as well as from the nature and severity of the injuries and the situation in which the victim was found. [sentence as received]

The possibility that Warrant Officer Braun could have been killed as a result of an accident, posed particularly by the defense lawyer, was excluded. In his final statement, the representative of the Higher Military Court prosecutor unmasked the benevolent attitude of the FRG judiciary authorities toward killers of members of the GDR Border Troops. He also emphatically reaffirmed the request of the GDR Prosecutor General for extradition of the killer Hoelme, who still is at large in the FRG. It was stressed in the verdict that killers of members of the GDR Border Troops will meet with their just punishment even if the perpetrators believe they can escape responsibility for their crimes.

YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SAARLAND

AU261259 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Summary] Saarbruecken (ADN) -- A youth delegation from the GDR has ended its visit in Saarland. The young workers, apprentices and cooperative peasants visited industrial enterprises and youth institutions as well as various sights and were received by Oskar Lafontaine, mayor of Saarbruecken, and Peter Neuber, mayor of Neunkirchen.

The contribution of the youth to securing peace and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno was discussed in talks with young socialists, the national youth ring and young trade union members. Both partners in the talk stressed their readiness to do everything they could to ensure that Europe does not get an Euroshima and that the NATO missile decision will not be implemented.

"The youth from the GDR reported on the broad peace movement in their state, presented how they make their contribution toward preserving peace with high production achievements and reported on the Whitsun meeting of the GDR youth." The youth delegation visited Saarland on the basis of an agreement between "Jugendtourist" and the Saarland Young Socialists. In November a group of young socialists will visit the GDR.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO SFRY -- On Friday Gerhard Hahn, ambassador of the GDR to the SFRY, was received for the farewell visit by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency. On this occasion Vidoje Zarkovic awarded the GDR ambassador with the Order of the Yugoslav Banner with ribbon for his contribution toward developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

FOREST FIRE WARNING -- Due to the continuing aridity, a forest fire warning, stage 3, has been given for Berlin. Thus several parking lots in forest areas are closed to vehicles, enterprises near forests have to adopt special security measures, and special care must be taken for certain construction work processes like welding. The observation towers are continuously occupied and foresters have increased their control rounds. [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 19 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

NEPSZAVA DENOUNCES U.S. 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR'

LD261244 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI) -- "The Fight of Ideas Is Not an Ideological War" is the title of an article carried in the Sunday issue of NEPSZAVA, the central paper of Hungarian trade unions. The article states: "It is extremely dangerous, that everything in American foreign policy is oppressed by ideological considerations."

"No-one doubts that the relation between international politics and ideology is natural and close, since ideology, as the system of ideas, powerfully influences the conduct and action of peoples and groups of people in every field, therefore in the arena of world politics as well. It is thus not possible to carry on a foreign policy that is above ideology and free of its influence. The socialist countries have never concealed that their international guideline is based on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"We acknowledge the link of American foreign policy to the bourgeois class interests and the ideological principles serving these. The question, however, is how these ideological motives are connected to practical foreign policy. In case the service of ideology means that they want to enforce the principle at all costs, with any means, by risking and sacrificing everything, then a dangerous abyss comes into existence between the ideological theses and those interests, which alike concern people irrespective of their social affiliation and ideological conviction. We consider it alarming in the international activity of the United States that it engages in politics in an extreme way, by placing the ideological targets, the fight against progressive ideas above the universal interests of humanity, in other words that it moves away from realities, rejects rational compromises, stiffens its negotiating conducts and resorts to means recalling cold war dangers.

"What do we oppose with this conception?", the author raises the question, and answers it in the following:

"Reality, acknowledgement of the fact, that we live in a divided world: The fate of humanity is decisively influenced by two world systems. These groups of countries embody not only two kinds of political-social-economic reality, but differ from each other with respect to world outlook as well. But in spite of all these, they live amidst the same world political conditions, they have only one chance for 'survival', and this is realization of peaceful coexistence, since the other, completely unacceptable 'possibility' is that of a crushing nuclear world war. It is, therefore, not an exaggeration to state, that peaceful coexistence is such a command of our age on the fulfillment of which depends the lives of hundreds of millions."

"Our question is, therefore, as follows: Are the representatives of foreign policy conceptions, undoubtedly directed by opposing ideologies, capable of speaking in one language, the language of peace? Experiences of the past and the events of the present alike attest that if certain circles do not make conscious efforts for sharpening the international situation on the pretext of ideological differences, then these differences cannot disturb detente, and the many-sided development of relations. And this is natural, since the basis of cooperation is not 'common ideas' but common interests, which serves to solve the great vital questions in connection with the existence and security of humanity.

"Cooperation is possible and necessary in averting a thermonuclear world war, in preservation of peace, in eliminating the most obvious manifestations of social injustices, as famine, poverty, illness, racism. We can unite for the rational utilization of natural resources, for protecting human environment, for the efficient utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, for enriching universal culture. Of course, political-ideological points of view, and the various ways of approach originating from these, frequently play a role in solving these universal or regional problems.

But these ideological differences cannot hinder the common solution of the vital questions important from the prosperity of humanity. Hungary's extensive international relations, the various-level talks held in the last years, the new economic, scientific, cultural and other agreements all prove that we can implement our plans of common interests alongside maintaining our ideas.

"We rank ideological fight among the world political realities as well, as it is inconceivable that the working class and the bourgeoisie wage the class fight only on the political level, but renounce the fight of ideologies expressing its goals and interests. It is a historical experience, that [words indistinct] two classes, nor the socialist and capitalist world system give up their principles, and abandon their historical aims. Therefore, the two ideologies cannot make a bargain with each other. The fight of ideas therefore is also a regular accompanying occurrence of our age."

The author raises the question: At the same time, why is the present, extremely vehement ideological activity of the American Government open to criticism? "Because the acknowledgement and conscious acceptance of the necessity of the fight of ideas does not mean that we hold ideological war to be compatible with the principles of peaceful coexistence. The propaganda attack begun on the pretext of 'defending' human rights, the fight against international terrorism, unmasking the 'Soviet military superiority', is only seemingly an ideological manifestation, under the cover of which in reality it is none other than the stand of certain circles of imperialism against socialism, the socialist community, the cause of progress and peace.

"Ideological war places serious obstacles in the way of detente. In the first place, it deteriorates relations by interfering into the internal affairs of states. In the second place, it poisons the international atmosphere, incites distrust, therefore it makes it difficult to peacefully solve the debated issues and increases tension.

"We have to call a spade a spade: The socialist countries fear for the safety of peace and detente not because of the inevitable clash of ideas, but because of the extreme, crude propaganda campaigns which certain circles of imperialism apply on the international arena as means of open political pressure and interference.

"The most important difference between the fight of ideas and the ideological war is that the former offers possibilities for peaceful coexistence instead of violence, armament and war, while the latter is destined to support, justify and assist policy based on violence, armament and aggressiveness. Therefore, when the progressive, revolutionary ideas take up the fight against war-mongering, racism, fascist propaganda, when they objectively strengthen the positions of peace in the world. The fight of ideas promotes that which is advantageous for all humanity, namely that the two world systems compete with each other not on military fields, but on peaceful ones."

"As opposed to this, bourgeois propaganda in connection with detente serves imperialist policy making efforts to attain military superiority. Its essence is the statement, that the crisis phenomena of the capitalist world and its serious international problems originate from detente, as detente is advantageous solely for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It gives events an appearance that it is not the tense internal contradictions of the capitalist system and the conflicts between the main power centers of imperialism and its countries which cause the problems of the capitalist world, but external forces and conditions. It asserts that the prime movers of the revolutionary changes which have taken place in the individual countries can be found not in the fight of the masses for democratic transformation, the fight for national-social rise, but in some sort of 'communist conspiracy', Soviet interference'. And it is clearly reflected -- characteristically -- in this unfortunate way of thinking that the main method of ideological war is false information, that is to guide the policy of the opponent, and the factors with effects on it, into the direction desirable for the one who misinforms.

"A decisive difference between the fight of ideas and ideological fight is that the former does not hinder expansion of relations between countries of different social systems, while the latter is the means of open and direct confrontation. This was proven by the speech of American President Reagan in the British Parliament at the beginning of June. He set forth, that the American Government demands 'a decent code of conduct' from the communist world, and begins a campaign so that 'Marxism-Leninism be placed on the slag-heap of history'. World press justly called this speech the announcement of a new 'anti-communist crusade'. We could analyse the reasons for this at length. It is sufficient to refer to the three problems burdening the United States at present: the growing difficulties of its internal situation, its relations with its allies and its world political activity. The danger lies in that certain circles of the United States see the ways and means of easing their problems in the policy of force accompanied by ideological war. Consequently, although sober opinions inclined for reaching agreement can be heard in the United States, the purblind anti-socialism and anti-detente circles are influential. There words, however, will sooner or later be muted by the prevailing wind direction which is called -- unrelenting reality", ends the article in NEPSZAVA.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

AU232048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 82 p 2

["Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message on Poland's National Holiday"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Poland, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Military Council of National Salvation, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, in Warsaw.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, our working people and ourselves, we send you, the Polish communists and the fraternal Polish people comradely greetings and good wishes on the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 38th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

Our party, government and people are well aware of the fact that the Polish followers of socialism are going through a complex period. They had to take difficult measures to bar the path of counterrevolution, avert the danger of civil war and create the bases for a socialist renewal. They have proclaimed a program of national salvation, based on which they have to overcome the distortions that arose in previous years, parry the attacks of antisocialist forces and defend the socialist achievements of the past almost four decades. We are firmly convinced that creating unity among the Polish communists and their collaboration with all followers of socialism and all progressive forces will foster a consolidation and promote the socioeconomic ascendance of the Polish People's Republic. We can assure you that the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people support your struggle for a strong socialist Poland.

We can conclude with satisfaction that the foundations of traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries and peoples are firm: our common ideals, objectives and interests. We are certain that our relations will continue to develop and strengthen in all areas of life, for the good of our peoples and the cause of socialism.

On the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we wish that you and the fraternal Polish people may, as a firm member of the socialist community, work successfully to make your fatherland prosper and advance on the path of socialist construction.

On Cuban National Day

LD241828 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, Jul 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have greeted in a telegram Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the national day of Cuba.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and the entire Hungarian people, we forward our cordial best wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, the Cuban Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cuban people on the national day of the Republic of Cuba, the 29th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada barracks, the day of the national insurrection", runs the greeting telegram of the Hungarian leaders. The Hungarian communists and our people look with great respect on the progressive historical traditions of the Cuban people, the self-sacrificing fighters of national independence and social progress. The Hungarian People's Republic declares full solidarity with the people of the Republic of Cuba constructing socialism, and supports the fight which it carries on for safeguarding the independence and revolutionary achievements of its country.

"Cuba is a respected member of the community of socialist countries today, carries on a consistent peace policy and takes a determined stand so that every people enjoy the right to free life. It has attained great respect and esteem in the movement of non-aligned countries for its consistent policy, and has a significant role in that this movement has become an important factor of international life.

"It is a sincere pleasure for us, that the fraternal friendship of our parties, countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and our fruitful cooperation covering every field of life, successfully serves the interests of our peoples and the entire socialist community.

"On this significant anniversary of our revolutionary fight, we wish you and the Cuban communists, the fraternal Cuban people, to successfully implement the resolutions of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba to the benefit of your country's prosperity, to the advantage of socialism and universal peace."

On occasion of the anniversary, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, greeted in a telegram Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZCT), the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), the Hungarian National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women also expressed their good wishes in telegrams to the Cuban partner organizations.

CPCZ'S MILOS JAKES CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT

AU241517 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 82 p 7

[CTK correspondent report: "Great Possibilities for Expanding Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade M. Jakes Concluded His Visit to Hungary"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 21 Jul -- Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, this Wednesday concluded his 3-day working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, which took place at the MSZMP Central Committee's invitation, and departed for home.

At the Ferihegy International Airport in Budapest, he was seen off by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. Andrej Barcak, CSSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, was also present.

During his stay in Hungary, Milos Jakes was received by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary. He also conducted negotiations with Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance of the Hungarian People's Republic. He also visited the Tungsram and Ikarus plants.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA 27 JULY

LD270738 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, Jul 26 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Janos Geczi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, returned here from Nicaragua today. The delegation attended celebrations in Managua on the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (SNLF) and the 3d (?anniversary of) the Nicaraguan revolution.

The delegation met Minister of Interior Tomas Borge, member of the SNLF's Political Committee, Carlos Nunez, member of the SNLF PC and president of the Council of State, Julio Lopez, heads of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the SNLF, and other leaders of the front.

In cordial and friendly talks they exchanged views on bilateral and world affairs, especially Central America. The Hungarian people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's efforts to foil imperialist intervention attempts, rebuild the country and safeguard the achievements of the revolution, was expressed.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD241002 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, Jul 24 (MTI) -- Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an interview with Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, on the aims, readiness and defence ability of the Hungarian People's Army (HPA).

Answering a question on the role and work of the People's Army in 1982, Lajos Czinege said:

"The fact that the international situation has worsened does not change the job of our People's Army, but means stricter norms. As for the main confronting forces in Europe, no basic change has taken place. The hysterical atmosphere that could be observed in the U.S. leadership for the last two years, suggests to the military that the part played by calculable factors has decreased. As one of the loyal and resolute members of our defence alliance, we will do everything in our power to increase military training, to keep combat readiness at a high level and to meet the strict norms of readiness.

Question: The West is increasing military budgets extremely rapidly. What is the situation in Hungary?

Answer: "We have made no radical increase," -- it did not even come up at the spring session of the National Assembly -- "but our People's Army receives everything it needs to put its aims into practice at a high level. The other side talks of the necessity of large military budgets, ten and hundred millions of dollars, and they pretend it is necessary because of developments in the late 70s and early 80s. In the years immediately following Helsinki -- and after Helsinki -- the signatories had good reason to hope that a change and political detente would be followed by military detente.

"But in the last quarter of the 70s an opposing tendency grew in strength. Plans that determined NATO, particularly U.S., military research and development until the end of the century became public in 1978-79. We also know about some unfinished U.S. research that was started ten years before that. Design and production organization of some military devices that are now appearing in the U.S.A. and the NATO countries nowadays, required at least six to eight years. Therefore forces that dictate forced armament for the West were planning active in the Helsinki period, but secret."

"Their intention is obvious," pointed out Army General Czinege, "they want to gain military superiority. But that is something we cannot allow in spite of the pace they are forcing us to follow. Our peoples, rallied in our defence alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, are of the same opinion: Imperialists have talks with the strong and dictate to the weak.

"Our defence alliance have several unique characteristics. It is not only a mathematical summary of our strength but the fact that our armies, acting on the basis of the same ideas and complementing each other, enhances our readiness. It is important, or (?lawful) that the defence ability of socialist countries is determined not only by the number of divisions but also by the economic political and moral state and strength of each country. History has set good examples, especially in the Soviet Union.

"With this as our foundation the Hungarian military leadership does not simply introduce the budget that the army needs this or that, but considers the sum that can be given without weakening the army funds and the country's material-political-moral strength, especially under the present extremely hard years when the country has to face problems....The Hungarian People's Republic has supplied and supplies the People's Army with the necessary financial and material means.

Answering a question on the readiness of the HPA and the part it plays in the Warsaw Treaty, Lajos Czinege stated:

"We regularly examine the situation and always find that the army's equipment is in safe hands. The troops are prepared to carry out their tasks successfully under all conditions. Our troops passed the text excellently at the joint exercises and battle-practice firing of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty. Cooperation with the Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Hungary is carried out in a daily and comprehensive manner. Our army meets the requirements of the defence of our country and the common defence alliance," concluded the interview the Hungarian defence minister.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WORK PLAN WITH MALI -- Representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries signed a Hungary-Mali cultural and scientific cooperation work plan in Budapest on Friday. The work plan is valid for 3 years. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 82 p 20 AU]

ILLEGAL TRANSMITTER DISCOVERED IN WROCLAW

LD261816 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The security services of the Wroclaw Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters yesterday liquidated an illegal radio station in a house on Grabiszynska. They removed a transmitter and other technical equipment. The radio station was transmitting for the so-called "Fighting Solidarity" [Solidarnosc Walczaca] which represents the most extreme trend of the Solidarity underground, which urges confrontation with the authorities and which has ruled out national accord.

The broadcasts were announced in illegal Solidarity publications. The voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters in Wroclaw is in charge of investigation into the case.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 26 JULY

LD261828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers held a session today. As the first point the government reviewed a report on the state of security, public order and the sociopolitical situation in the country. It was stressed that those tendencies which serve to preserve internal calm and to stabilize moods have grown stronger in social life in recent weeks. Society is rejecting, in an increasingly unambiguous fashion, the trouble-making slogans and the attempts by the centers of opposition to sow confusion over the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and the state authorities, which have recently eased a series of rigors of martial law.

The Council of Ministers assessed the country's economic situation and the implementation of the plans in the first half of the current year. It was stated that the economic situation, although still difficult, is undergoing a gradual improvement. Month by month industrial production is rising, although its level is still lower than during the same period last year. The extraction industry, small-scale production and certain sections of the processing industry are achieving higher production than last year, but those sectors dependent on imports from the capitalist countries are achieving lower production.

The Council of Ministers discussed the trends in activity aimed at providing for further improvement of the country's economic situation. The Council of Ministers recognized the most important thing to be the further consolidation of the bridgehead of sociopolitical and economic stabilization. In this context the main directions in the government tasks for the second half of the present year were discussed. The achievement of an increase in production, which determines the possibility of satisfying the public's basic needs, is of particular importance. This task must be furthered by all the efforts of the state and economic administration, of the directors of the enterprises and of the workforce, which must be subordinated to this task. The program for the government's work was drawn up in the form of a detailed register of 363 tasks stemming from the resolutions of the eighth and ninth plenums of the Central Committee of the PZPR and from the Sejm speech of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers delivered on 21 July. This register will be presented to public opinion in the immediate future.

The Council of Ministers issued instructions regulating problems in the sphere of social security. Changes have been introduced in the principles of retirement of employees of socialized work enterprises. These permit, among other things, possibility of continued employment for employees who are entitled to early retirement, should this be justified by the particular needs of the work enterprise. The amount which all old-age and other pensioners are allowed to earn without their old age or other pension being suspended has also been increased. The increase in this amount had been the object of general postulates.

A further instruction relates to the principles whereby benefits from social security are calculated. This is linked to the alarming increase in absenteeism through illness in recent years, and especially in the first half of the present year, which is not justified by the state of health of the employee. The main aim of this instruction is to counteract the abuse of doctors' notes, to eliminate cases in which these notes are exploited by employees who are completely healthy, for whom it is simply worthwhile to go sick. The Council of Ministers also issued instructions on the chief accountants of enterprises and on the checking of the yearly accounts.

MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

LD261816 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 July -- GUS [Main Statistical Office] on socio-economic situation -- Poland's socio-economic situation in the first half-year period of 1982 was strongly influenced by the fall of material output which had begun earlier and was especially marked in the years 1980-1981, the deepening coproduction, payment and imports difficulties, as well as lack of home market equilibrium, states a communique issued by the Central Statistical Office, GUS.

-- The political and economic decisions taken at the turn of 1981-1982 initiated a period of discipline and stabilisation of the economy. Over the past six months of this year the fall of production was arrested to some extent. The output of the extracting industries was higher compared with last year's figures and the processing industries have shown signs of animation during the last few months.

-- In the first half-year period sold production in the socialized industry, calculated at sale prices, was lower by 7.8 per cent on last half-year's figures. The output of the processing industry was by 8.9 per cent lower, but production of the processing industry went up by 9.5 per cent. A growth by 1.1 per cent was also recorded in output by small businesses.

The growth rate of industrial production increased month by month. In the first quarter of this year the drop in output stood at 11.0 per cent, and at 4.5 per cent in the second quarter of this year. Work productivity measured by production sold per head of employee fell in the first half-year period by 2.7 per cent compared with last year's half-year period. In the first quarter of this year work productivity was lower by 6.4 per cent, compared with last year's figures but it was 1.3 per cent in the second quarter of this year.

-- In agriculture and the food economy no essential changes were recorded. At the end of June the lifestock population was bigger than a year ago, but unfavourable tendencies affecting lifestock production began to manifest themselves in the first half-year period.

The purchases of slaughter animals was lower by 7.8 per cent in the first half of the present year than in the same period of 1981. The slump was caused by the smaller purchases of poultry which decreased by as much as 60 per cent due to shortages of industrial fodders. The purchases of slaughter cattle and pigs increased by 7.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively as compared to figures recorded in the first six months of 1981. The purchases of milk showed a slight increase, too, whereas the purchases of eggs were smaller.

The socialized transport enterprises handled in the first half of 1982 about 511.8 million tons of cargo i.e. by 19.3 per cent less than in the first half of 1981, which must be ascribed to a diminished demand for transport services. Air, road and inland water transport recorded a substantial slump in the volume of cargo carried, too.

According to the early estimates investment outlays in the socialized sector of economy in the first half of 1982 amounted to 314,300 million zloties and were by 28 per cent lower (in comparable prices) than in the first half of 1981.

Outlays for the import of machinery and equipment fell down by 58 per cent. The plan of handing over new investments for exploitation has not been fully realized.

The value of basic production of construction-assembly enterprises in the first half of 1982 decreased by 16.9 per cent in comparison to the first six months of the preceding year.

Flats with the total space of 4.1 million square meters were commissioned which is by 14 per cent less than in the first half of 1982.

A source of serious problems for Poland's economy were economic restrictions by the U.S. and under its pressure by some other capitalist countries, which significanctly limited the imports in particular the imports of raw and intermediate materials for industrial production.

Foreign trade in the first half-year was conducted in a difficult payments situation. The capitalist countries limited credits, partly suspended the agreement on supplies of food on easy terms, imposed restrictions in fisheries and shipping and decreased exports to Poland of some goods.

The value of exports reached 425,000 million zlotys and was higher by 0.9 per cent than in the first half-year of 1981. Exports fell by 0.8 per cent in the first quarter to grow by 2.4 per cent in the second.

The value of imports reached 370,000 million zlotys, i.e. declined by 20.9 per cent compared to first half of last year. The drop amounted to 25.2 per cent in the first quarter and 17.1 per cent in the second.

As a result of exports exceeding imports Poland scored a favourable trade balance of 55,000 million zlotys, a reversal on a year ago when she was in the red to the tune of 47,000 million slotys.

Exports to socialist countries were lower than imports from them. Exports amounted to 224,200 million zlotys (an increase of 12.7 per cent on a year ago), while imports -- to 236,100 million zlotys (an increase of 200 million zlotys).

The share of socialist countries in Polish exports rose from 47.3 to 52.8 per cent. In imports, the figures were 50.3 and 63.7 per cent.

There was a steep fall of trade with capitalist countries, with exports considerably higher than imports. Exports reached the value of 201,000 million zlotys, by 9.6 per cent less than in the first half of last year. Imports were worth 134,000 million zlotys, by 42.3 per cent less than a year ago. The figures show that the slowing down of the decline in exports to capitalist countries was accompanied by an acceleration of the fall in imports.

Results in foreign trade as well as the cost of servicing credits influenced the balance of Polish foreign indebtedness as of 30 June, 1982:

Indebtedness denominated in the currencies of socialist countries grew to 3,100 million roubles.

Indebtedness denominated in the currencies of capitalist countries grew to 24,500 million dollars expressed in dollars, the indebtedness decreased in comparison to the end of 1981 when it stood at 25,500 million dollars. This was due to the marked appreciation of the dollar (by some 6 per cent) when part of Polish debts are in other currencies.

At the end of June Poland had a population of 36.2 million, townspeople accounting for 59.2 per cent of the total. In the first half-year of 1982 the average volume of employment in the socialized economy was 11,593,000 -- that is by 430 thousand, or 3.6 per cent, down from 1981. The slump in employment was insufficient in relation to the fall in production and services, and was mainly the result of early retirement and child care leaves. The employment slump affected chiefly industry, building construction, transport and trade. At the close of the first half-year, there were 280 thousand of vacancies.

-- The first half-year of the current year saw the beginning of the introduction of economic reform mechanisms and introduction of new supply and retail prices. This caused general improvement in the financial performance of enterprises. Surplus financial results were still accompanied by high subsidies, especially for food, coal and chemical industries as well as in road and rail transport.

-- The population was still in a very difficult living situation. The retail price rises, indispensable for curing the general situation of the nation's economy, made it possible to gradually restore the money-market equilibrium. Yet, they affected the cost of living, which was only in part compensated for by an increase in incomes of the population.

Over the first half-year of this year pay was higher in the socialized economy by 39.9 percent than in the respective period last year.

In comparison with the first half-year of 1981, the family cost of living of socialized economy employees increased on the average by about 104 percent, that [word indistinct] about 107 percent, and retirees and pensioners by 115 percent.

The monetary income increase index of socialized economy employees (embracing work pay, allowances and compensation pay) in the first half-year of 1982 was 150.5 percent, and the cost of living index was 203.9 percent. A division of the two indices indicates that the real employee family incomes dropped by about 26 per in comparison with the first half-year of last year.

The market supply in food staples slightly improved and was sufficient to cover the ration system. But the supply of other commodities, industrial goods in particular, was far from satisfying the needs.

The state budget's running expenses for social and cultural services (i.e. education and upbringing, culture and art, health protection and social welfare, physical culture and sport as well as tourism and recreation) were by 79.7 percent higher than in the same period last year.

GDANSK AKTIVS CRITICIZE RZECZYWISTOSC WEEKLY

AU261125 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Report signed "JUR": "Record of a Meeting"]

[Text] On 2 July representatives of our editorial board (Boleslaw Barysiuk and Jerzy Pardus) attended a meeting with a group of political aktivs from Gdansk Voivodship. This is a summary of that meeting.

--Copies of your weekly lie stacked unsold in Kiosks. I am unable to recommend it to anyone because of its contents.

--What is the attitude of RZECZYWISTOSC to "Reality" [Rzeczywistosc] Clubs?

--What can a weekly do when there are 11,000 other publications?

--Your weekly does not write enough about economic issues and the daily problems harassing the people and the workers class. One gets the impression that the editorial board's program (presented by the chief editor) and articles ignore certain solutions and propagate what is bad, but what we need is a positive program -- that is, a vision of constructive changes.

--Why did it take such a long time for the weekly to be reinstated? How many people from the previous team (before 13 December 1981) are still on the editorial board?

--RZECZYWISTOSC should deal with the most topical problems, stick to historical themes and combat in particular the rightwing cult of Pilsudski by analyzing its program and activities. This is because various antisocialist groups have claimed bonds with that cult.

--RZECZYWISTOSC should supply a class interpretation of the slogan for national accord. It should state what kind of accord it should be, with whom, for what purpose and under what conditions. No doubt, what is at stake is an accord that excludes hostile forces and those alien to us as a class. We must not forget the continuing class struggle.

--Why is RZECZYWISTOSC not tackling the issue of settling accounts with those guilty of provoking the crisis? As even Lenin stressed, the party should punish with greater severity the thieves who infiltrated its ranks.

--ARGUMENTY is a more militant publication than RZECZYWISTOSC. What political motives guide RZECZYWISTOSC? Who in Poland can be counted among the "leftists" under the present conditions? Why does RZECZYWISTOSC publish so little on ideological issues?

--Before martial law was introduced, RZECZYWISTOSC had been a bulwark of hope and faith for every one of us. After its reinstatement (I am still a fan) it has become a vague publication. Every one of its issues carries only one or two militant and ideologically correct articles. The editorial board is yellow because it has deleted passages from my letter about the circumstances concerning Comrade Fiszbach's departure.

--Why was it that issue seven stated: "This issue does not contain the polemic with Jerzy Urban?" Is there no one on your editorial board who is equal to such a polemic?

--The first seven issues of RZECZYWISTOSC have satisfied no one. Your weekly is supposed to represent a merger with PLOMIENIE [FLAMES], but PLOMIENIE was better and more interesting.

--Why does your weekly not carry more features of the "Baruta" type? I regard S. Diziabala's article "Opportunism and Conservatism" in issue five as very good.

--Who does your weekly sympathize with? Does it flirt with the social rightwing?

The stand (thesis) of the editorial board:

We are beginning to organize our team and we also feel a shortage of materials "straight from life" as well as reportage. The coming issues will carry many more such materials as well as materials from our field reporters and social correspondents. We continue to receive many letters, and we will publish those which raise problems and evaluate our weekly. Other letters may serve as incentives for journalistic inquiries.

So far our weekly has thrown certain trends into relief:

1. We analyze the economic reform and its consequences for those with medium and the lowest earnings. Our weekly has clearly committed itself to defending the interests of the worker and peasant classes, indicating the threats that cause certain segments of the people to encapsulate themselves and the increasing difficulties facing the worker and peasant children when they want to get through the barriers separating them from successful achievements. This is not only a problem of statistics: This is a real danger that class divisions may consolidate.

2. We pay close attention to the policy of the FRG and to its development. The Polish-FRG treaty has often been presented as a triumph of the "Eastern policy" pursued by Brandt and Schmidt, but, actually, it is a triumph of the "Western policy" of the USSR and Poland. The West German Social Democrats have also been presented almost as our "cordial ideological friends," whereas it is really they who have accepted and implemented Reagan's sanctions against Poland, enticing Polish public opinion with mere words.

3. In the conflict between the two trends proposing to strengthen economic relations either with the West or with the socialist countries, we have decisively voted for the latter trend. Our economic policy vis-a-vis the West should serve Polish interests and should not help intensify neocolonial dependence on Western capital (which may lead to political dependence). Our analysis of the International Monetary Fund's "assistance" to Bolivia, Brazil and Trukey has demonstrated how this fund has become an instrument of penetration in these countries.

4. The Polish trade union movement and socialism (and its various streams) have 100 years of tradition, and socialism had appeared in Poland and played a very important role in it long before World War II ended.

5. It is not only our articles directly concerned with ideology that are ideologically significant. While not avoiding ideological analyses, we are careful not to transform our weekly into a difficult and perhaps even boring ideological pamphlet.

As a weekly published by the workers publishing agency, whose main shareholder is the PZPR, RZECZYWISTOSC is a party publication. Its columns are extensively accessible to those who are for the socialist system in Poland. We want to be a platform for integrating the social leftwing in Poland and for constructively serving the party's policy. This is why our weekly cannot be an organ of a single group or orientation, which does not mean that the weekly should not analyze the activity of various social movements, report on discussions and so on.

The members of the Gdansk Voivodship authorities understood and accepted this interpretation of our weekly's line.

PLANT REACTIVATES WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD261552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Workers self-management has been reactivated in the (Fawent) ventilator factory in Chelm Slaski, following a decision by the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry. At the next session of the employees' council topics for discussion will include pay problems, production plans for the second half year, and the division of profits.

(Fawent) is the second enterprise in Katowice Voivodship -- after the Chorzow nitorgen plant -- to receive the minister's approval to renew workers self-management activity. In Czestochowa Voivodship, the utensils factory in Myszkow is the first enterprise where workers' self-management has been restored.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE DEFINES NATIONAL AIMS

AU261106 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21-22 Jul 82 p 1

[Untitled editorial singed 'J.W.']

[Text] Regardless of the different temporary phases we have gone through, the sometimes great mistakes we have made and the dramatic moments we have experienced, we as a nation and state have achieved a great deal in all areas during the history of People's Poland. We have achieved a lot in all areas which have a decisive influence on our social life and collective security. Although the country is in a very difficult situation today, we are not commencing reconstruction from the beginning. Only by continuing Poland's state tradition that was established after the war can we find a way out of the crisis, not by interrupting this tradition. Correctly diagnosing and solving problems concerning socialist development, taking various views into account, is the basic way to overcome current difficulties and implement Polish national interests in the best way.

We wish to guarantee development and make the citizens take a real part in establishing and implementing programs. But let us remember that we must pay constant attention to the entire nation's role in Europe and the world. And this role depends on the moral values and work of the Polish community, on the state's economic potential, on the level of education and lifestyle of Poles and on ensuring that our nation receives the best. At the same time, this role depends on an understanding of the significance of our alliance with the Soviet Union for Poland's raison d'etre, on scientific and artistic creativity and on a readiness to defend the country in case of a threat to its independence and peace.

Great intellectual and moral effort and great work is necessary to tackle these problems. The nation must unite itself and settle many tensions and discrepancies which have occurred in its life. Contemporary Polish political thought should oppose the defeatist attitudes often deliberately sowed by hostile centers all over the world. We cannot let ourselves be overpowered.

Responsibility for what happens in our ideological and political life aimed at increasing the nation's well-being in every situation, including the one we are in right now, means that we must boldly choose the alternative path, which we regard as constructive. We must do so without giving in to internal pressures of conformity, which says we must do what others want us to do. A sense of love and service toward Poland cannot be expressed in any other way than by involving one's conscience and personal feeling of patriotic responsibility for its sake.

The social movement of Pax Catholics has been flourishing since the dawn of People's Poland in the stream of those social forces and historical processes which have served to bring about its welfare and development. Salus rei publicae suprema lex esto!

PZPR'S STANISLAW BEJGER ATTENDS ZSMP CONFERENCE

LD262232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Report by Gdansk correspondent Slawomir Malinowski]

[Excerpt] The voivodship Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], with the participation of Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, held a conference today of representatives of individual echelons of that organization. The topic was the tasks of the ZSMP after the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS TV MINISTER, SEJM DEPUTY

LD252154 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Interview with Polish Sejm Deputy Malcuzynski and Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs; from "The Week" program -- date not specified, recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Last week Poland was celebrating her national day in the restrained way befitting her political and economic conditions. Eight months have now passed since the introduction of the state of emergency in that country. Intentions and possibilities as well as arguments and passions battle in the conversations we have recorded in Warsaw. The passions are nourished by the ever more precise awareness of what is possible and what is not. As for the arguments, these are determined by the firm intention that some kind of way must be found -- though not at any cost -- to get out of and rise above the current situation. Gabor Nemes has filmed two such conversations in Warsaw.

[Nemes] Mr Malcuzynski, you abstained when the Sejm voted on the state of emergency. Has your opinion changed since then?

[Malcuzynski in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] I considered it my duty, in a certain sense, to articulate the general mood and doubts of society during the state of emergency, at the first session of the Sejm in January of this year. This had to do with the dangers inherent in the introduction of the state of emergency and with the great shock caused by the curtailment of civil rights.

[Question] How do you view all of this now? What are the results?

[Answer] The premier among others, spoke about this during the current session. He pointed out the undoubtedly positive signs, such as certain economic issues -- for example, in coaling -- and the increase in the pace of work in industry in general.

Unfortunately, not all of the branches of industry are working better, because they are not all dependent on the coal production. Various components are needed, because our pool of machinery is made up of equipment from different parts of the world and, as you know, economic sanctions have been imposed on Poland.

Furthermore, we also have problems with our payments; therefore, the situation is very difficult indeed in various branches of industry. This constantly gives rise to a rather difficult situation on the market and to problems in providing materials; all of this understandably leads to discontnet. Irrespective of all of this, it can also be concluded from the speech the premier made today that certain basic political gestures have now been made. There has been talk about this for quite a long time, but there have been no significant concrete results yet. I am thinking in terms of the so-called line of national conciliation and national accord. The speech the premier made today contained gestures and proposals which have to do with this subject.

[Question] What do you think now that the hand of reconciliation is being held out? Will it be accepted?

[Answer] You need to talk not just to me but also to representatives of the various strata of society in order to answer this question. After all, the representatives of the Church and the trade union movement will play an important role in this context, and this irrespective of the fact that the functioning of the trade union is formally suspended. This is because the premier also admitted that neither realizing economic reform nor establishing national accord would be possible without the trade union movement's functioning and establishment in an appropriate form.

[Question] Are you personally optimistic?

[Answer] Well, I am by nature an optimist. I would like to see the earliest possible move forward because society is impatient. On the other hand, the situation is difficult. After all, it is relatively easy to reach even such a painful decision as the introduction of the state of emergency; however, as has become clear, it is by no means so easy to find a way out.

[Nemes] Half a year has passed since martial law was introduced. How does the government see what results have been achieved in social life?

[Cidsek speaking in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] Naturally, as has been said, the introduction of martial law was not an aim in itself, nor is its continuation, it is a means of creating calm. We have achieved the first results in the economic realm. Production is decreasing at a slower rate than earlier, we succeeded in stopping the decrease in certain branches. As far as the social-political situation is concerned, normalization is continuing; this can be seen on the street, in the people, in families, even though our life continues to be very difficult. The cost of living is high. We must bear the burden, somehow, of what I would call a developmental model forced upon us by the crisis. To state it simply, every Pole has to pay for this today; we are trying to get those stratas, those groups of society which are economically in the worst situation, over this crisis with the least possible pain. Our greatest asset is that we have liquidated or have frozen those factors which represented a danger to our basic national interests.

This is a result of the last 7 months. Of course, as Comrade General Jaruselski has also said in the Sejm, martial law cannot last forever. It can be only a phase in the interest of achieving the aim. And as normalization continues, we intend to study what opportunities there are for further steps leading out of the emergency.

[Question] The government program has stretched a hand to the society, but how will society react to this?

[Answer] I think it is hard to expect enthusiasm from society. The living conditions are hard. In spite of the fact that we have frozen the centrally determined prices until the end of the year, the living conditions in our country are very hard. Precisely because of this, the government does not expect enthusiasm; however, the government thinks that it is basically important that people should understand our steps and our aims. It seems we have succeeded in achieving such an understanding. I think there is no other alternative than our hard, bitter, but realistic and true program. In Poland, an alternative than the government's program simply does not exist. This is already understood by the people today.

[Question] There is neuralgic point: The question of the trade unions. What can the minister of trade union affairs say about this? Will there be trade unions?

[Answer] Of course there must be. This has now also been confirmed from the Sejm rostrum. The question is: When? When will the conditions be ripe for it? I think the trade unions must be built on the basis of the working people's will. These must be trade unions which represent the working people's social interests, but which at the same time are capable of leading the working masses in such a way, that we can get out of the crisis more easily. Now we all have to write the slogans of work, effort and sacrifice on our foreheads. The only way to get you from poverty is our own work and higher productivity.

These are the sacrifices we must make. If we find allies in the trade unions who agree with our present way of thinking, I think the process of the renewal of trade union activity will not be too long. But if we meet other opinions -- which can still be found among the extremist activists of Solidarity and which are basically withholding the solution to the problems -- then we will obviously not accept these opinions. I think that we will try to formulate the basic principles and rights connected with trade union activity in the next few months. We would like to start, or rather renew, in the Sejm the work connected with trade unions law.

MARGUERITTE LOOKS BEHIND PZPR PLENUM OUTCOME

PM261525 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski Has a Free Hand"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It will have taken 7 months -- better late than never -- for General Jaruzelski to decide to cross swords with the party "hardliners," because that is certainly the meaning of Mr Olszowski's departure from the Central Committee Secretariat. In that respect the ninth plenum will have marked a turning point. After the decisions it has taken Poland is in a qualitatively new political situation.

By eliminating both the "liberal" Kubiak and the "hardliner" Olszowski from the Secretariat, the leadership has apparently remained faithful to its tactics of balance. Mr Kubiak, who was in charge of cultural affairs, only had a secondary role whereas Mr Olszowski, at the head of the key Propaganda and Information Department, looked like a serious candidate for supreme power.

Indeed, Mr Olszowski's departure from the Secretariat gives reason to hope that things are now moving towards:

-- A better propaganda and information policy. Under Mr Olszowski's direction the government has been compromised further since 13 December by the elimination of the Polish Journalists' Association, which has been replaced by a puppet organization and by the sacking of around 1,000 of the country's best journalists. In addition he pursued a "stupid and malicious" propaganda policy which the population has felt to be a provocation. One of Mr Olszowski's last decisions was the dispatch of an (unpublished) Central Committee Secretariat resolution devoted to the provincial press.

The text of the resolution is worth reading. It advises journalists to show a more critical attitude and more initiative...it being understood that the party line could in no circumstances be criticized. In these conditions it is not surprising that a recent Politburo report (also unpublished) notes difficulties in the official press. The party organ TRYBUNA LUDU, which produced 1.2 million copies before 13 December, now only produces 880,000 of which 10 to 20 percent are not sold, and unsold copies are "particularly numerous" in the case of Peasant Party organ DZIENNIK LUDOVY, RZECZPOSPOLITA, which is close to the government, and the Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

-- Greater government credibility. The efforts of General Jaruzelski and his team to make people believe that he is moving toward a "Hungarian" line of cautiously democratized socialism hitherto had no credibility, largely because of the provocations of an aggressive propaganda. Mr Olszowski's replacement by Mr Glowczyk, who has long been a moderate and its chief editor of the economic daily ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE will create an entirely new situation.

-- Making the party "hardliners" finally toe the line. Mr Olszowski's presence at the head of a key party leadership sector would enable the "hardliners" to block any tendency by General Jaruzelski to liberalize his regime. That bolt has just been shot. In that respect it is easy to understand the Soviets' disquiet (shown by a meeting between the Polish leader and the Kremlin propaganda chief, whom he tried to reassure). Of course there are still other curbs on the general's action (Soviet pressures, presence of a limited party apparatus, disastrous economic situation), but forcing the "hardliners" to toe the line was a necessary if not adequate precondition of any passive action by the government.

The first reactions indicate that that analysis was shared by circles close both to the Church and to the clandestine Solidarity, in which people now seem prepared to give General Jaruzelski a chance and to create conditions enabling him to keep the promises of liberalization by the fall, which he is preparing to make to the Sejm on Wednesday. If that trend were to be confirmed, the West could gradually ease the economic sanctions so as to give General Jaruzelski the means of implementing a policy of detente and national reconciliation.

FRG WEEKLY CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH MICHNIK

DW270639 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Jul 82 p 12

[Interview with interned Polish dissident Adam Michnik, originally published in dissident paper "BIALOLESKI COURIER"]

[Text] Question: How do you feel?

Michnik: Great. Stays in prison are among the few things I have perfectly mastered. The training I went through prior to August 1980 have proved to be very useful. In the view of experts, the first 15 years are the worst.

Question: How do you pass your days here in Bialaleka?

Michnik: Primarily by reading classics such as Plato, Mickiewicz, Rilke. All of them are more interesting than Jaruzelski's prose. Prison is an ideal place to continue your studies.

Question: How do they treat you?

Michnik: In this strange prison, which for unknown reasons is called an internment center, there is an atmosphere like something from Kafka. Everybody is waiting for his trial without knowing what crimes he will be accused of as a result of investigations in which it is unknown who is conducting them and why or at what stage they are...

If you want to exchange a few words with a friend at the other end of the floor, you have to invent the most clever tricks.

The game goes on. You find a small radio in your shoe, for instance, or somebody slips me a handmade immersion heater which I quickly hid among the food St Martin's Church regularly supplies to us.

All this furthers the process of being treated completely like a child. Thanks to human kindness we don't have to eat any worse than Politburo member Olszowski. State security officers stare greedily at our cigarette supplies.

We are rarely robbed; we are the visiting card of General Kiszczak's (minister of the interior) liberalism. We are visited by the Red Cross, by Primate Glemp as well as by figures with stony faces who call themselves Sejm deputies but don't muster the courage to try our prison goulash.

There are many restrictions, but their common denominator is stupidity. They try to make life lousy for us by petty wicked acts to make us willing to sign a declaration of loyalty -- or to emigrate. However, where else in the world would we be as well off as here? Where else would we be able to hold dialogues with a redheaded captain whom nature has given the intellect of an Einstein, the goodness of a St Francis and the good looks of a Rudolf Valentino?

Question: They confiscated your books with notes on Dostoyevskiy.

Michnik: Since I allegedly asked too strongly for a reason and demanded that they be returned, they ordered a week of solitary confinement for me. I will pass this time meditating on the technology of the state of war.

Question: How do you see the future?

Michnik: The crow will not defeat the eagle. Therefore, our imprisonment has a meaning and is a signal of our disagreement with the state of war. No matter what they do with us, they will eventually kick the ball into their own goal unless they release all of us. However, they hardly have enough sense to do that.

Question: Are you an optimist?

Michnik: Yes, I still hope they will return my notes on Dostoyevskiy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON RADIO 'AGGRESSION'

AU231648 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Col J. Sokol article: "Aggression by Radio -- Radio in the Service of Subversion"]

[Text] The economic restrictions that continue to harm Poland and all our people go hand in hand with the total propaganda aggression perpetrated by imperialism. It is common knowledge that anti-Polish subversion has been waged for the past 30 years, but that it has never been so enormous and so intense as it is now. We can safely say that an unprecedented strategic subversive offensive against Poland is now being developed and that imperialism is committing enormous fiscal resources, modern technical equipment and a select band of propaganda subversionists for this purpose.

In his speech at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest, Premier W. Jaruzelski made an extremely accurate evaluation of this new situation at the front of the ideological struggle between imperialism and socialism when he said: "The spirit of an anticommunist crusade has replaced some states' realistic approach to world problems. Poland has been allotted a special place in this startegy of confrontation. Our country has found itself in the very frontline and has received the first -- the most severe -- blow of the imperialist policy of destruction."

The subversive centers and agencies, which are located in North America and Western Europe, are the driving force of the propaganda and ideological offensive of that crusade, and the Western radio stations are the main instruments of this offensive.

Radio is the absolutely predominant means in the arsenal of resources used in the subversive, ideological and propaganda activities against real socialism. This particular role played by radio in the system of subversion is determined by a number of crucial factors.

One, radio programs are now almost the only means enabling imperialism to one-sidedly violate the state sovereignty of the socialist countries by interfering in our internal affairs through radio propaganda, which incurs no serious risk of retaliation to the radio aggressor. This is because it is difficult to prevent radio propaganda, especially since its sponsors ignor international accords on noninterference in the political and social life of other states and nations. On the contrary, they even try to justify their subversive actions by claiming freedom of speech. After all, the entire policy and activities of imperialism are of just such a nature.

Two, listening to the radio has become a permanent habit and even an organic element of people's life. Moreover, aside from television, radio is the most potent and speediest means of mass information, which is of great importance for the planners of ideological subversion. After all, the centers of such subversion want to reach their audiences at the other end before anyone else reaches them so that these audiences' opinions, which "have not been affected by previous information," can be suitably molded. Nor is it an accident that most subversive stations beam their programs on short and VHF wavelengths because most radio receivers in the socialist countries have such wavelengths. But in the United States, for example, some years ago only 2 million out of 275 million radio receivers could receive on short and VHF wavelengths. This was less than 1 percent.

Three, as a means of mass communication, radio has specific psychological qualities which fit in with the conept of subversive activities, which means that while directed at the recipients at the other end, radio absorbs only one of their senses -- the sense of hearing. This means that the recipients of subversive propaganda beamed over the radio have no chance of directly verifying its credibility. Such verification often follows after a considerable delay, which means that the process of assimilating the contents of programs is shorter -- a typical feature of radio. The result is that the emotional aspect of radio reception decisively predominates over its rational aspect. These manifestations are widely exploited in subversive activities.

Four, radio programs are an ideal means for promoting "black propaganda," that is, propaganda originating with camouflaged sources of disinformation. The perfidious inclusion of "black information" in a stream of facts and events that the recipients are very familiar with is a rule of such propaganda. Such a trick is expected to blunt the critical faculty of listeners and to make them more susceptible to the destructive impact of subversive activities.

Subversive radio propaganda is the main operational instrument of psychological warfare and is designed to smuggle bourgeois ideology into the consciousness, attitudes and behavior of individuals, groups of people and various communities within socialist societies. It is designed to undermine and weaken the ideological, political and moral potential of the individual socialist states and the socialist community as a whole. In particular, subversive radio propaganda seeks to disrupt political and social life in the socialist countries and tries to foster in its listeners the attitudes of indifference and hostility toward socialism.

The issues of subversive radio propaganda are uppermost in the minds of the leading circles in Western countries and have been and are the subjects of various specialized studies, expert opinions, reports and memoranda, especially in the United States. Let us take a look at some of them. As early as 1947, Secretary of State General Marshall received an extensive memorandum from Gen David Sarnoff, who stressed the importance of radio in implementing the hegemonist aspirations of the United States and who demanded that U.S. policy be closely aligned with subversive radio propaganda directed against the USSR and the people's democracies.

A further confidential study entitled "America's Offensive Strategy" emerged in the state department. Its authors plainly say: "It is not important whether we call the current situation the 'cold war,' an 'eternal conflict' or 'peaceful coexistence.' These are only different synonyms for the same problem. The conflict which arose in 1917 remains inalterably the same conflict. We must do everything to improve the ways of initiating crises in the communist world. We must strive to transform the communist world into an area of ideological and political war in which radio, which is our main weapon, will speak with a full voice."

A group of anticommunist experts headed by Z. Brzezinski and W. Griffith, then head of Radio Free Europe, substantiated these recommendations and worked out a complex subversive plan of action by the radio against the socialist countries. The periodical FOREIGN AFFAIRS printed some of the features of this plan in its columns, strongly emphasizing that "it is the United State's task to lead a policy of initiating internal discrepancies and conflicts within the communist bloc for the purpose of causing its breakup."

This plan was improved during the Carter administration. During Reagan's term of office it has already become a particularly aggressive plan of subversive activity against real socialism. This plan's sting is now aimed at Poland. Its purport is "to force the party to defend itself against increased internal ideological, political and psychological pressure and to force a change in the political system by means of violent attacks by the internal opposition forces." In the attempts to implement this plan, subversive radio propaganda has been given three main groups of tasks:

First, to support and mobilize internal counterrevolutionary forces to act against the people's state and to gain support for these forces among people who are unsure, disoriented and susceptible to hostile propaganda, for people like this can often be used as innocent tools for disturbing the stabilization process.

Second, to coordinate the anti-Polish activities of foreign counterrevolutionary forces, in other words, subversive anti-Polish headquarters and centers, Solidarity branches and various espionage and subversive organizations, with the subversive activity of anti-communist extremists in Poland.

Third, to manipulate these elements and totally deform public opinion, agitate the community and create despair for the purpose of disturbing the process of normalization and making it difficult for the Military Council of National Salvation, the party and the government to lead the country out of its difficult situation. One can say that the aim of the anti-Polish radio propaganda is to create within the country an illegal communist infrastructure with the following tasks:

-- Setting up an information-communications network and manipulating it with anticommunist deeds. The main structure of this network is supposed to be individuals and groups hostile to socialism and people's authority. The Western radio stations are trying to make these people exert an influence on various sectors of the community;

-- Starting the publication of illegal leaflets and bulletins and supplementing the anti-state and antisocialist purposes of these writings by publicizing their contents in subversive radio programs intended for listeners in Poland;

-- Exerting an influence on certain social groups and winning them over by means of psychological pressure, usually terror, for example, by publicizing so-called blacklists.

An impressive array of subversive radio stations is taking part in spreading aggression through the ether and brutally interfering in our country's domestic affairs. In the forefront are Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, the BBC, Radio France International and Deutschlandfunk. Other stations are supporting these, hostile stations of lesser authority which broadcast subversive programs in Polish. Definitely the majority of these subversive radio stations are in Western Europe, and in the FRG in particular. One can say that out of all the NATO countries, the FRG is not only the one with the greatest number of nuclear warheads and with the greatest military buildup in the world, but also the country with the greatest number of radio stations broadcasting subversive propaganda against the socialist states.

In a zone 50 km wide, along the border with the GDR and the CSSR 326 radio transmitters and 38 television relay stations active against the socialist countries have been installed. There are a lot of anti-Polish subversive propaganda transmitters in Holzkirchen, Biblis, Lampertheim, Ravensburg, Mainflingen, Neumuenster and other places. It is worth recalling that the main transmitters of the Voice of America are also situated in the FRG, in Munich-Ismaning, and BBC transmitters operating against Poland and the other socialist countries are located in West Berlin.

The antisocialist and anti-Polish aggression which is being spread through the ether is strictly coordinated and centrally controlled by NATO. It is supervised by special services and avails itself of manipulation and black propaganda technology. It is a violation of the basic principles of international relations.

We will devote further articles to this matter as well as to others concerning subversive radio propaganda.

DAILY CRITICIZES REAGAN OPPRESSED NATIONS SPEECH

AU261416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 82 p 6

[Ignacy Krasicki commentary: "Diplomacy of Hatred"]

[Text] As the press has already reported, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, solemnly proclaimed the so-called week of captive nations in Washington on 19 July. Nothing characterizes the real intentions and aims of the Reagan administration better than this fact, which is a revival of the most infamous and lamentable spectacle in the history of cold war.

Whatever President Ronald Reagan or another high-ranking American functionary might say on another occasion, whatever the motives that might be given for draining the U.S. military budget with the astronomical amount of $200 million per year and whatever false reasons might be given for the United State's "objective necessity" of murdering tens of thousands of people in El Salvador, Angola and many other countries in "defense of the free world," one thing is sure: "Today's head of state of the greatest capitalist nation represents the most adventurist and aggressive tendency since the war. Such a tendency, which does not even bother to conceal this sinister truth, is really providing the threat not of a cold confrontation but a hot one for the world.

The content of Reagan's speech proclaiming the famous "week" serves only to illustrate the above mentioned tendency in a way which is quite unusual in contemporary diplomacy as well as suggestive and highly enlightening.

Even if Reagan's 19 July speech had not been made by the head of state, the shower of abuse, insults and slander contained in it would still certainly have created surprise and indignation. The diabolical version of mankind's development since the victory of the October Revolution and the creation of the socialist community as presented in the speech is not based on facts or arguments, but on abuse dictated by class hatred.

It is obvious what arguments like these are for. Contrary to all facts and historical deeds, they are meant to "justify" the thesis that it is the calling of the United States to constantly interfere in the internal matters of other countries on the pretext of fulfilling a "historic mission" of "freeing" the world from socialism.

And that is why we have called Reagan's surprising speech nothing other than a particularly characteristic illustration of this lamentable tendency, which deletes the word "detente" from the language of international relations and replaces it with confrontational dialogue, replaces peaceful coexistence between nations with an insane nuclear arms spiral, and world cooperation with genocide -- as is clearly shown by Israel's massacre of the Palestinians in Lebanon with the approval of the United States.

One could end one's general appraisal of the U.S. President's latest step with the above conclusion if it were not for a certain "but." For there is a "polish intermezzo" in Reagan's speech. It contains everything, from painting the Polish social and political landscape with the blackest colors according to the well-known and tested patterns of black propaganda, through stirring up antisocialist opposition into subversive activity against the legitimate authorities of their own country, to announcing an increase in anti-Polish subversion as part of the "internal pressure" on the system and the Polish state -- and all this, according to Reagan, "without the use of force."

Both the abovementioned "Polish intermezzo" and the entire Reagan speech of 19 July are a clear yet unprecedented public insult to the Polish state and community, which are presented as powerless puppets in the hands of American imperialism which wants to manipulate them whichever way it chooses.

But in this way the speech is a clear violation of those general human, humanitarian and democratic values in whose defense Ronald Reagan's predecessors have so often and so willingly involved themselves during the 200-year history of the independent United States.

ZBOWID, USSR VETERANS' GROUP SIGN AGREEMENT

LD261838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] and the Soviet War Veterans' Committee signed an agreement today in Warsaw on further strengthening cooperation between the two groups. At the beginning of next year, ZBOWID and the Soviet War Veterans' Committee will cooperate in organizing an all European meeting of veterans and freedom fighters under the slogan for a Europe without nuclear weapons.

CORRECTION TO POLITYKA INTERVIEW WITH KISZCZAK

The item entitled "POLITYKA Interviews Internal Affairs Minister" published in the Poland Section of the 23 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 6 is corrected as follows:

On page G 14, the "passage of their dependents" was dropped from the second sentence in the last line of the third paragraph. The sentence should read: "Up to now 653 internees and former internees and 1,058 of their dependents have been granted passports."

BRIEFS

GDANSK SHIPYARD RESULTS -- The Gdansk repair shipyard, the largest ship clinic in Poland and the Baltic, has finished the first 6 months of 1982 with very good economic results. Cladding and products sales plans, higher than last year's, as well as export tasks, have been overfulfilled. During the last 6 months 278 ships have passed through the yard's basins and docks; the majority of these were vessels of Polish shipowners. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VACATIONING JORDANIAN PREMIER

AU262100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today received at Neptun resort Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Mrs Badran, who are vacationing in our country.

The Jordanian premier said he has the great honor of conveying to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings from His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal and from the Jordanian people, as well as wishes for ever greater successes to the Romanian people in building the new society. He also expressed great satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state, and expressed warm thanks for being invited to visit Romania and to see some of the noteworthy achievements attained by the Romanian people, and for the hospitality extended to him in our country. The guest expressed profound admiration for the accomplishments and efforts made by our people to build a modern economy and to raise their general living standard.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and for the feelings expressed, and asked the guest to convey to King Husayn ibn Talal cordial greetings on behalf of himself and of the Romanian people, as well as wishes for peace, prosperity and progress for the Jordanian people.

During their meeting, the sides emphasized the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Romania and Jordan, and highlighted the important role played in this respect by summit level meetings and talks. They also stressed the positive results of Romanian-Jordanian cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, in keeping with the two peoples' fundamental aspirations for independent development. At the same time, they expressed the view that conditions exist for further developing this cooperation in areas of common interest, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interests of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

The exchange of views on current international events highlighted Romania's and Jordan's desire to work for and to contribute to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the world, to settling mankind's problems through political means and negotiations, to eliminating hotbeds of war and tension, halting the arms race and effecting general, primarily nuclear, disarmament.

The sides devoted special attention to the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon. They stressed the need for further and increased political and diplomatic efforts to halt the hostilities and arrive at a disengagement in Beirut, to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from that country, and to design a political solution, capable of ensuring the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Reasserting their solidarity with the Palestinian people, the sides stressed their inalienable right to self-determination, to an independent state and to a free life as an essential condition for achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The sides expressed the view that the problems between Iran and Iraq must be solved through political negotiations, and that the state of war existing between those states must end.

The Jordanian prime minister highly praised the Romanian president's constant efforts concerning Middle East problems and his particular endeavors to achieve a lasting and just peace in that area.

After the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner for the Jordanian prime minister and his wife. The meeting and the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PRESIDENT CABLES MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Muhammed Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo:

On the occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I take particular pleasure in extending, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and successes and wishes for new achievements to the friendly Egyptian people in achieving their ideals for peace, well-being and progress.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation on various levels between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt and cooperation between our countries at the international level will continue to develop and expand in conformity with the interests of the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples and the cause of peace, understanding, security and cooperation in the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ROMANIAN-FRENCH COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION

AU261815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/7/82 -- The proceedings started in Bucharest on July 26 of the twelfth session of the Joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Michel Jobert, minister secretary of state, minister of foreign trade, expressed satisfaction at the fine relations between Romania and France which have followed an ever more ascending course in keeping with the understandings and orientations convenanted at summit level.

The commission analyzes the stage of the implementation of the decisions reached during the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to France in July 1980 and of the measures taken during the previous session of the joint commission. In this respect, the ways and modalities are examined of diversifying the Romanian-French cooperation in chemistry, machine building and other sectors of activity. The need was also highlighted for further action to expand mutually advantageous economic exchanges, in a structure to correspond to the possibilities provided by the national economies of Romania and France, and industrial and technological cooperation in new, superior forms.

In the morning the co-chairmen of the joint commission saw around the production halls of the joint Romanian-French company "Oltcit", which produces and sells small cars, and discussed aspects of the activity carried on by that company.

The same day, Gheorghe Oprea gave a dinner in honor of the French delegation during which toasts were proposed to the good health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Francois Mitterrand, to the further development of the Romanian-French relations, to peace and understanding on the European Continent and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU DECORATES PARTY OFFICIAL ON BIRTHDAY

Award to Gainuse

AU241951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/7/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, handed over on July 24 in the Neptun resort in a festivity the Order of Labour First Class to Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, deputy prime minister, for her contribution to the carrying through of the Romanian party and state policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, on her birthday. The festivity was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister, other members of the party and state leadership.

Speech by President

AU261141 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 July ceremony celebrating Deputy Prime Minister Alexandrina Gainusee's birthday in Neptun resort]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gainuse, esteemed comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and the State Council and on my own behalf, I want to extend warmest congratulations both on your 50th birthday and especially for the high distinctions [illegible] have awarded today -- the "Labor Order" -- as a token of our party's and state's [illegible]t appreciation for your activity to implement our party's policy and to fulfil the highly responsible tasks entrusted to you by the party and government.

Indeed, through this high award of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Central Committee and the State Council wanted to stress the positive results you have achieved in your activity in the sectors entrusted to you by the party and government.

As you yourself mentioned, you have proceeded along the road of party activist with very great responsibilities -- and I want to stress this because to be an activist among the lower ranks of the masses, in basic organizations, is a great responsibility and honor for a party activist -- and the lofty responsibility entrusted to you by the Central Committee in the wake of the 12th RCP Congress, the responsibility of being a member of the Political Executive Committee and recently deputy prime minister of the government.

This activity and the highly responsible work entrusted to you by the party are an expression of our party's policy aimed at procuring its cadres and activists from among the ranks of the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and from among those communists who completely identify with the party's policy and with the people's interests and who are consistently acting to fulfill the duties devolving on them as Communist Party members, which is to always serve the people, the party and the cause of socialism and the country's independence and sovereignty.

Actually, our party's force lies in the fact that in its overall activity it has known how to rely on the people's masses, how to broadly cooperate with them and how to ensure the active participation of the working people and of all our people in the management of all sectors of activity. Our party and activists are closely linked with the people's masses -- and here I should stress that especially those who become activists, who hold various responsible positions, must not forget that they owe this to the party, the people and the workers class and they must do all they can to constantly develop links with the people's masses. They must always live among the ranks of the workers class, the people, and must constantly serve the people and the cause of their well-being and happiness!

I would like to refer only in passing to the complex problems that must be solved today by our party and state and by all our people with a view to implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the 12th RCP Congress decisions.

As is well known, the current 5-year plan constitutes one of the most important plans from the point of view of Romania's transition to a new development stage. Therefore, each party activist -- you too, Comrade Gainuse -- must do all he can in the sectors entrusted to them to implement the party and state decisions under the most favorable conditions, to strengthen order and discipline, firmly apply the new economic mechanism and place the overall activity on economic principles. We must understand that the development level requires new forms of labor that will take into consideration socioeconomic realities and objective economic laws and will ensure that the people's efforts are united in implementing the party program and the 12th RCP Congress decisions.

We must do all we can to implement our party's policy of developing international cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries; we must firmly act to apply in international relations the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

It is our duty to take very firm action to implement the policy of cooperation, independence and peace by taking into consideration that the problem of space today constitutes one of the most important problems of our times.

We practice a clear domestic and foreign policy. Everyone at his workplace must take very responsible action to ensure that that policy is resolutely implemented! Let us always serve the people, the party and the cause of socialism; let us spare no efforts to ensure the assertion of the principles of socialist ethic and equity! Everyone at his workplace must be exacting, determined and well organized and show a sense of responsibility and must fulfill his duties as a party activist who serves the cause of socialism in Romania!

With these words, I wish you, once again, success in your future activity! You are still a very young member of the Political Executive Committee and of the government and, together with the entire collective, I wish you much good health, working energy and increasingly greater successes. In strengthening the responsibility of each individual, but also the responsibility of each individual, and the responsibility of the working collective, let us ensure that the 12th Congress decisions are fulfilled.

Many happy returns! [applause]

DEVELOPMENT OF NATION'S AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

AU231210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1982 -- The investment effort made by the Romanian state to develop agriculture -- investment in 1982 alone amounts to more than 43 billion lei -- has materialized along the last few decades in the creation of a powerful technical-material base. Consequently, Romania operates today 155,000 tractors, 4,5000 self-propelled cereal harvesters, and numerous other machinery and equipment which led to a high degree of mechanization of operations. As to 1965 fixed assets in agriculture increased more than three fold. At the same time, the creation and development of the country's own chemical industry led to the obtainment of larger quantities of chemical fertilizers which were annually delivered to agriculture, to their diversification and improvement. Moreover, 2,318,000 hectares were arranged for irrigation, as to 229,000 hectares in 1965.

The structural changes wrought in the technical-material base of agriculture bore on the country's cereal output. As to the average annual cereal production of 12,727,300 tons obtained in the 1966-1970 interval, a growth of more than 50 percent was registered over 1976-1980. Cereal production stood at almost 20 million tons in 1981. Romania produces today approximately 3.5 times more than she did in 1950 and 1.8 times more than in 1965.

High development rates have also been recorded in animal breeding. Over the last 17 years the country's animal production has increased more rapidly than the cereal production: by 123 per cent as to the 57 per cent representing the growth of plant production. Its share in the overall farm production increased to almost 45 per cent in 1980.

According to the provisions of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan the country's overall farm output is to increase by 24.4-27.7 per cent as to the previous quinquennium, that is at an average annual rate of 4.5-to-5 per cent. In the ensuing three years agriculture is to be equipped with 86,000 tractors and 15,000 combines. 600,000 hectares will be arranged for irrigation, so that by the end of 1985 the whole area laid out for irrigation will stand at 2.9 million hectares. To fertilize the land 11.6 million tons of high-analysis fertilizers will be used over this period. Romania's total cereal production will reach 28 million tons in 1985.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION 23 JULY REPORTED

Planinc, Dolanc Addresses

LD232326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- After the introductory report Dr Najdan Pasic spoke first, emphasizing that developing a work program for the LCY Central Committee after the 12th congress represents a primary political task.

Milka Planinc emphasized that the work program of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium must be, above all, a program of practical action for communists on the line and for tasks agreed at the congress.

Proceeding from an assessment of the current situation we should initiate action which will change and promote the situation and relations. We are currently in a situation in which economic trends at the most essential points [words indistinct] by administrative means, Milka Planinc said.

This relates in particular to the sphere of distributing convertible foreign currency to solve the problem of the country's liquidity, of imported oil and other essential needs of our population. A few days ago we introduced intervention measures in the sphere of consumption, investment, general and joint consumption. There is a social action aimed at controlling the enormous growth in personal incomes with all the uncertainties of whether we shall have to take administrative measures in this sphere.

It is clear that such measures do not suit our self-management system, but they are envisaged in our system, precisely for such situations when disturbances arise. They are an expression of our joint agreements and results can be expected from them if all the subjects of economic policy, from the basic organization of associated labor, the commune, and the republic or province, and the federation, carry them out in a disciplined way with joint responsibility. We find that they [these measures] are justified because of the need for them to have a stabilizing effect and to put an end to the disturbances which have arisen, so as to effectively solve those problems, the resolution of which, is a prerequisite for the normal functioning of production and the self-management system.

Judging by current attitudes it is clear that the seriousness of our situation has not been understood by many social groups, and there are still attitudes which seek ways to avoid one's own contribution to overcoming economic disturbances in the country, Milka Planinc emphasized.

For years we have spoken and agreed about the need to bring all aspects of consumption into realistic limits. However, it is clear that the trend is in the opposite direction.

It is possible to maintain and develop production with tigh[t] material limits, with maximum organization and coordination between producers, and with the [m]aximum use of realistic possibilities and encouragement for those who can contribute to the development of production, especially experts.

Without mobilization and the motivation of workers it will be difficult to do this. Here the action of the subjective factor both in basic organizations and broader associations and in delegate assemblies of municipalities, republics, provinces and the federation, is essential, Milka Planinc stated.

The LCY Central Committee must not allow the current difficult situation or the fact that measures had to be taken to blur their perspectives or delay them in the basic direction of tasks aimed at carrying out the historic task of the working class of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc said. We must organize our work in a way so as to coordinate and direct current economic policy measures, including those administrative intervention measures, in the same direction in line with our long-term aims. And these long-term aims must be an integral part of our action today.

It would be dangerous to react to a situation of economic decisions merely with administrative measures without knowing their real scope and the effect of not developing the self-management relations which will replace them and achieve continued progress in society. If these and other similar measures help to start a decisive change in social and production relations in the direction of the constitution and law on associated labor, especially on questions of expanded reproduction, general consumption and exchange of labor, then they are to that extent socially justified. But if they yield to inertia and pragmatism and lose the orientation of the main direction of our activity, we would be turning over the entire long-term stabilization program to measures from and the responsibility of state organs, and we would be even further from the social relations set out in the constitution and law on associated labor [sentence as received]. I do not believe in the effectiveness of a long-term stabilization program unless it mobilizes the working class directly and expands their rights and obligations, responsibility for production and for the creation of social values, as well as their decisive role in distribution of values and in programming all social work, Milka Planinc said.

The congress laid great emphasis on the fact that the direction of trends in social relations in our country would not be successful unless it moves in competition between federal and republican or provincial statism. This current situation must be overcome and we must create relations in which worker-producers will have a decisive role, especially in programming development policy in the commune, the republics, the provinces and the federation.

If we have succeeded in establishing within the Yugoslav context a criterion which enables producers to manage the essential problems of the conditions of their work and development -- for example, we organize and link the main exponents of production and metal processing, basic chemical processing, the production of basic kinds of energy and the main consumers and producers of basic agricultural products and processes, consumers and so forth -- then we can develop on a new, more realistic and firm basis not only a development plan for Yugoslavia, but also on this basis we can transfer to producers all the basic questions of production, joint investments, trade with other countries, policy on prices and so forth. These links and relations should be developed according to the law on associated labor, Milka Planinc emphasized.

We must not allow a new administrative apparatus to flourish for these tasks. Existing social institutions, above all the Economic Chamber, the Institute for Social Planning and others, will have to work for these new subjects of establishing social policy. On this basis, we can overcome the state of voluntaristic setting of the joint plan and joint economic policy in Yugoslavia and the state of powerlessness to establish and effectively carry out a joint economic policy in agreements between federal and republican or provincial statisms.

At the federation level, we must opt for activity on production which is joint and which cannot function without linking the whole of the territory of Yugoslavia. On these same relations, we should develop activity in republics or provinces and communes aimed at those production and other activities which are mainly within those limits. By this, I do not mean that production should be divided into production of Yugoslav significance or republican or municipal significance, for according to the constitution and the law on associated labor it is all on the same social relations on the unified Yugoslav market according to the logic of its income-based interest. It is only a question of where and on whom to focus in the necessary continuation of work on pooling labor.

Without direct activity by the League of Communists and its Central Committee, this cannot be achieved or correctly oriented.

Milka Planinc proposed the organization of action conferences of communists according to industrial groupings, with solid preparations for them and the participation of the most responsible cadres of the LCY Central Committee and of the federation in general. The SFRY Delegate Assembly and Executive Council, as well as all institutions of the federation, should be involved in this.

In this direction, I see a way out of the existing situation and a start to a change of the trend in which workers in basic organizations of associated labor are pushed out of decision-making, except on the narrowest questions, Planinc said, among other things.

Stane Dolanc pointed to the fact that the number of criminal acts in our society, particularly relating to economic crime, is increasing annually. Attacks on social property are of an organized nature, Dolanc emphasized, adding that this is becoming a serious economic problem.

In 1981, 19,000 economic crimes were recorded: This is 70 percent more than 10 years ago. Abuses and illegal appropriation of property exist in all spheres of the economy, as well as in administrative organs and self-management interest communities. A small number of crimes have been uncovered in foreign trade, although they are probably the most serious in this sphere. These are illegal transactions, unfair competition, corruption, establishing undisclosed funds and so forth. In 1981 alone, the cost of such crimes amounted to 300 billion old dinars, this sum was already exceeded in the first 6 months of this year.

This is damage which is difficult for our economy to bear. The public should be acquainted with such excesses, Dolanc said, for without self-protection activity aimed at preventing them, we shall have no success. Self-management cannot be interpreted merely as a civil right, but also as an obligation to protect the basic production relationship. However, we not only frequently have a negligent attitude to our obligations, but there are also activities which are directly opposed to the interests of the working class.

Dolanc quoted several specific examples to illustrate this. From 1978 to 1981, an organized group of 95 persons robbed the Rijeka oil refinery of 3.2 billion dinars. In Svetozarevo, 58 persons inflicted damage on the beer and juice factory worth 1 billion dinars, and 17 people robbed the Belgrade Beogradjanka department store of more than 2 billion dinars. Then there was the well-known robbery of copper which started in Bar, affected Sremska Mitrovica, Vukovar, Smederevska Palanka and Zagreb, ending in Paracin, and this was organized more quickly than we can come to agreement on income-based principles in society, Dolanc said.

Probably 1.7 billion stolen dinars were shared on the "income-based" principle among those taking part in the robbery. There is a whole series of such examples, according to Dolanc. In one action alone, in 1981 the internal affairs organs confiscated smuggled gold and jewellery worth 30 billion dinars.

Dolanc also referred to the phenomenon of so-called socially useful crimes, the exponents of which are work organizations and sociopolitical communities which find themselves in a difficult economic situation. Regulations are evaded and illegal social property is acquired. For example, there have been cases of fictitious presentation of "completing" production such as the case of 100,000 pairs of gloves imported from Italy, for which 2 billion dinars extra were earned for the "completion" of production. Sometimes even a special work organization is formed for such affairs, and it has only one employee, the director. Specifically, the glass factory in Jajecar imported a certain quantity of crockery, then pretended to complete production without doing so. The earnings for this were 2 billion dinars.

I am saying all this, Dolanc said, because the self-protection component in our society is terribly neglected. Our committees for all-people's defense meet if a hostile slogan is written, or if it is known that someone has crossed the border, but they did not meet in one of these cases, even though it is a question of a direct attack on our society's economic base. There is direct premeditation in some of these cases and the committees are dutybound to oppose such activity.

Self-protection is not a task of committees and commissions only, but one of the basic obligations arising out of the basic production relationship. Until we understand this, we will only have 70 percent of such cases uncovered by the security organs. Part of them will be uncovered by chance, and very little will be uncovered by the self-protection organizations.

Dolanc also pointed out that the situation in which we find ourselves was well assessed by the hostile terrorist emigre groups. Thus the "Croatian National Council" formed special commissions for the struggle against Yugoslavia in the economic sphere. This year thousands of leaflets were published and distributed which contained tourist propaganda [as received] against Yugoslavia. At many border points placards are distributed which call on foreign tourists not to come to Yugoslavia for in this way they inflict the greatest harm.

It is also a fact that the big powers recently and quite openly expressed a strategy of challenging economic loans aimed, by various moves, at withdrawing capital and at placing the developing countries, especially the nonaligned, in a difficult economic situation.

Therefore, Dolanc said, one of the most important political actions of communists should be the maintenance and protection of everything that we have achieved, for otherwise we shall have even greater economic and political consequences.

In some parts of our society there is a very serious attitude of negligence and recently there have been several fires. Thus in the last 5 years 59,641 fires were recorded while in the first 6 months of this year nearly 6,000 were recorded. If this continues, this will be a record year. Analyses of the causes of the fires show that 60 percent were caused by a negligent attitude. In about 15 percent of cases it was not possible to establish the cause as everything was destroyed, and in only about 5 percent of cases was it established who caused the fires.

Speaking about the three large fires which took place during the 12th congress, in Kosovo at the Pliva factory and in the Galenica factory, Dolanc expressed the reservation that not all the facts are yet known and gave terrible neglect and enormous irresponsibility as the cause of the fires. It was known what had to be done but nothing was done. A number of responsible people have been arrested but although it is a question of enormous neglect, it should be said that more than 40 percent of the sentences are conditional. Self-management society is democratic, Dolanc emphasized, recalling that it can only be so if relations are specified well as the consequences for those who do not keep to self-management norms.

Slobodan Bojanic proposed that the LCY Central Committee place on the agenda of future sessions the question of the development of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex, as well as the pooling of labor on income-based relations.

Miran Potrc emphasized that the political situation should be discussed as well as the economic situation. The political situation in his assessment is not really the best. In future action the LCY must devote special attention, according to Potrc, to informing working people who must be acquainted unreservedly with all problems. He also emphasized the need for extreme caution when forecasts and promises are given. It is better to say openly that we cannot do something than to make unrealistic promises, Potrc said.

Milutin Baltic noted that the priority task for the LCY as a whole is everything affecting economic stabilization. However, he emphasized, we must bear in mind that our action is less and less effective and that we are not carrying out the decisions which we adopt together. The seriousness of the economic situation requires an end to such work and behavior.

We must make all possible efforts to revive the system based on new foundations as soon as possible. He also pointed out that recently there have been some non-self-management forces which, taking advantage of the weaknesses in the work of the LCY have been speaking openly against its policy, but these groups and individuals who hide behind the cloak of fighting for self-management are in fact advocating former practices and outdated solutions.

It is not good that some discussions should be held in the LCY when they are aimed at obscuring our strategic orientations. The work program of the Central Committee and Presidium should also contain questions relating to the realization of the delegate system in practice, the realization of the leading role of the LCY within the system, the relationship between the federation and republics or provinces, the realization of community in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all other questions of significance for our continued successful development, Baltic said.

Concluding this point on the agenda, Petar Matic, the chairman of the session, said that the Presidium will compile a proposed work program which will be discussed by the Central Committee at the next session. However, he emphasized, there is no need to wait for any kind of "formal"document. All organs and organizations, from associated labor up to the federation, should compile their own programs of activities aimed at solving topical socio-economic and political issues for the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress require them to do this.

The Central Committee today elected the LCY Central Committee delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference and SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is an ex-officio member of the SAWPY Federal Conference and Presidium. The members of the LCY Central Committee delegation are Nevena Bubanja, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Rudi Kolak, Ivo Perisin, Dusan Popovic, Mitja Ribicic, Ali Sukrija and Vuko Vukadinovic.

Mitja Ribicic, Kiro Hadzivasilev and Ali Sukrija were elected as members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Commissions of the Central Committee and Presidium of the LCY were also formed today. The LCY Central Committee sessions are the Commission for the Development of the LCY and Cadre Policy, the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical work in the LCY, the Commission for LCY International Cooperation, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the Commission for LCY History.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has the following commissions; propaganda and information activity; petitions, complaints and appeals; administrative and financial questions; as well as authority for LCY activity in connection with the departure and temporary employment abroad of workers. At a future session, according to the established procedure, the Central Committee will establish the composition of the commissions and elect chairmen.

Stojanovic Speech

LD232110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Report by Nikola Stojanovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- As is known, the condition in which we are preparing the LCY Central Committee work program on the implementation of the stands of the 12th LCY Congress are very complex, stressed Nikola Stojanovic. Despite the efforts that are being made and the results attained in certain areas, the economic situation is still complex. In these conditions we have, on the whole, a positive political situation but it is increasingly under a strong negative influence and manifestations have appeared, especially in the economic area. These are primarily manifestations of an escalation of nationalism, an unsatisfactory situation regarding the action unity of the LC and increasingly strong economic and other outside pressure on Yugoslavia. Although there is nothing new in that, it does represent a serious warning to us that we must organize and program our work even better in order to be able to resist such tendencies successfully. What has to be borne especially in mind in this respect is that the situation on the international plane is very fragile, that all sorts of pressure is being brought to bear on our country and this is particularly felt in the present economic situation, said Stojanovic.

We should not have the ambition, although it would be realistic to do so, to cover all the questions brought up by the congress in our program because we shall prepare work programs later on and gradually as time goes on. On this occasion we must seriously consider those questions which we feel cannot brook any delay. We are responsible for selecting, and we are in fact dutybound to do so, he stressed, those questions whose solution is the guarantee for the successful implementation of our strategic orientations with regard to self-management, implementation of economic stabilization, consolidation of the material forces of our society, and of brotherhood, unity and socialist self-management togetherness, of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and of the independence and nonaligned policy of our country. These are in fact the questions which keep the LC in the heart of the socioeconomic and political life and which will not permit the LCY and the LCY Central Committee to be on the periphery of social events for one single moment.

Since a draft program has not been prepared, Nikola Stojanovic brought up a few questions which could possibly go into the work program of the Central Committee.

First and foremost, he said, the complex nature of ideopolitical tasks increasingly brings up the question as to the way LCY Central Committee members can fulfill their role. In this connection it is logical to expect and demand that every LCY Central Committee member display even greater responsibility, commitment and self-initiative, both in the environment in which they work and live and also, to an even greater extent, in the institutions to which they have been delegated by the LC or in the responsible job which they are discharging.

In addition, it is also the responsibility of LCY Central Committee members to timely identify real problems and initiate discussion about them, to monitor the implementation of LCY policy and, when necessary, to work so that appropriate organs, including the LCY Central Committee, react to manifestations of irresponsibility and deviation from the established policy. This kind of activity by LCY Central Committee members will to a great extent depend on them but also on the collective work of the LCY Central Committee.

One exceptionally important ideopolitical question is how to successfully carry out the economic stabilization tasks.

It is known, recalls Stojanovic, that recently we have been concerning ourselves with these questions more intensively and in a more organized way, particularly in the sense of defining the long-term and concrete program of economic stabilization. However, I think, said Stojanovic, that we are duty bound to operate in fact in the spirit of the congress resolutions, if through a work program we lay down as concretely as possible the tasks of the Central Committee, of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and of the bodies of the LCY Central Committee. I am convinced that through the program which we will define we should accept the commitment that specific ideopolitical questions of economic stabilization which we will discuss and on which we will take our stands should be placed soon on the agenda of the LCY Central Committee, and not on one single occasion either.

We must bear in mind the fact that a mood of conviction and expectancy has been created in the public, and I think that it would be a very good thing if something rather significant and concrete is done within the foreseeable future on the plane of economic stabilization which in practical terms will not mean only the adoption of a long-term program of economic stabilization but also a necessary change in the existing situation, in conduct and also greater responsibility. Moreover, this is what life is imposing on us and demanding from us as a matter of urgency.

We are on the right road, Stojanovic assessed, to achieve this but we must at the same time, as the LCY Central Committee, be most directly abreast of all the preparations and contribute in an appropriate way with the force of our arguments and by our principled stands to conceiving such stabilization solutions as will be in keeping with the historic time in which we find ourselves.

The frequent manifestations of nonrespect for legal norms and social accords have the same weight. This has unforeseeable harmful consequences for self-management and material development and in so doing for the economic and the overall stability of our society. We built the strategy of our development on these legal norms and social accords. At the present juncture the fact that they are not respected represents a major and political problem which the communists should eliminate and demand concrete responsibility for, especially within their own ranks.

As far as the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium are concerned, it is high time that they put this on the agenda in quite a concrete way. This includes the question of responsibility. Unless we do it quickly and without hesitation it will continue to happen, and in future this will have even more serious consequences, that those who consistently fail to carry out legal norms and agreed commitments to all practical purposes are rewarded for doing so. What this means in essence is nonimplementation of the LCY policy. I think that we must energetically put an end to this practice. It is clear that the basic condition for doing that is to develop socialist self-management social relations which will make such manifestations impossible. However, it is certain that the work program of the LCY Central Committee must clearly indicate the concrete elements of the struggle against such manifestations and also the way in which the LCY Central Committee, in keeping with its rights and methods of work, will bring up the question of responsibility.

The overall activity for compiling the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization is of exceptional importance, primarily because it will help to devise further the self-management concept and the orientation in the development of our society as the only way to ensure stabilization.

In this sense exceptional importance will attach to the work of the LCY Central Committee, especially in encouraging and accelerating the process of the self-management pooling of labor and resources, of free exchange of labor, of resolving the employment question and of the problems of our foreign indebtedness.

In which way will the LCY Central Committee become incorporated in the solution of these and other burning social problems and tasks? Why should the LCY Central Committee not be organized in such a way, he noted, so that its members, together with other appropriate factors in the republics, provinces, municipalities and in associated labor, can work together in identifying the situation, the results and the problems of self-management pooling of labor and resources. In this way the problems of the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market could be sized up more objectively, a contribution made to the faster and higher-quality development of production forces and, in particular, the unity of the working class and the socialst self-management togetherness in Yugoslavia strengthened. However, we can no longer concern ourselves with these questions only by declaratively saying "yes." We must devise appropriate forms of our involvement in the realization of congress orientation.

With its activity program the LCY Central Committee must also ensure a most direct work communication with rank and file members. This is why the work program must be adapted to the requirements imposed by life and at the same time ensure that all LCY Central Committee members, with clear and single orientation, operate at grassroot levels and be involved in a concrete form throughout Yugoslavia.

The problem of foreign indebtedness is only one illustration of the complexity of the economic situation but it is also one of the negative examples of not being informed properly and, accordingly, an example of being inadequately concerned with questions which are exceptionally important for our development and policy in general. We must ask ourselves, he said, how has this negative trend come about, should we have known about it earlier, what the LCY Central Committee must do so that this situation can be overcome successfully and as soon as possible, and what has to be done to prevent this situation from recurring. We must have a clear and timely answer to these questions because, in view of the nature of this situation, the responsibility of the LCY Central Committee is obvious, irrespective of who is deciding about these things and where concrete decisions are made.

The LC is responsible for the fact that it did not help the self-management system more to function in this area, for the fact that the working class and our working people should decide about questions of extended production, controlling surplus value and overall income, and for the fact that it did not bring up the question of responsibility in good time.

Certain ideopolitical questions of the further development of the political system of socialist self-management would appear to be particularly topical. Some of these must be discussed at one of the forthcoming Central Committee sessions. One of these is the question of the further implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation in the sense of working out concretely the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the implementation of what had been agreed as being common to the country as a whole, for training and strengthening the responsibility of the organs of the federation so that their activity can be predominantly channelled into securing the development of socialist self-management socio-economic and political relations and, on this basis, into extending and enhancing the socialist self-management practice in the work of the organs in the federation. In this connection there is the need for the economic policy in the federation, and the development policy of the republics and provinces coordinated with it, to be placed even more in the service of implementing the constitutional concept of the federation.

As far as the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation is concerned the fact should be borne in mind, among other things, that viewed from the point of view of economic stabilization we still do not have an objective evaluation of overall development and that because of the complexity of the situation in which we often find ourselves we far too easily reach for administrative measures. There is the important question: Where can all this lead to? What is involved is not opposition to administrative measures a priori, but the need for these measures, when we opt for them out of necessity, to be in the service of self-management relations.

Some questions of the further development of the delegate system must be an integral part of the work program of our Central Committee. As is known, in some areas the work of harmonizing our political system and the substance and character of socio-economic relations built on the concept of the basic organization of associated labor and of income and, on this basis, of pooling labor resources, is proceeding slowly. The question of further elaborating the implementation of the role of the subjective factor, especially of the League of Communists, in the delegate system is becoming topical.

The question of the development of self-management interest communities is important, too. It is the responsibility of the LCY Central Committee, he said, to channel all its efforts into removing the reasons for the poor functioning of self-management interest communities in order to prevent -- and such tendencies obviously do exist -- a frontal attack on self-management interest communities as a constitutional solution.

One year ago we adopted the platform for the LCY action to develop socialist self-management and to strengthen brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness in Kosovo. At one of our forthcoming sessions we should evaluate its implementation and lay down the tasks for further activity.

The tasks facing us require us to turn forward more resolutely, in a more organized way and more vigorously and to orient ourselves to constant and consistent struggle to develop socialist self-management. We must make efforts and must succeed in constantly going forward and without marking time. Constant movement forward in the development of self-management alone can ensure and strengthen the preponderance of the forces to the advantage of progress. This is the main factor of the political and economic stability of our society.

Apart from the substance of the work program it is therefore exceptionally important to answer the questions: In what way will the LCY Central Committee fulfill its role? Much will depend on the content of the work program. However, stressed Stojanovic, one should have no illusions that everything can be worked out through programs.

Life will require the LCY Central Committee, too, to display a concrete attitude toward the vital interests of the working class, the working people and citizens, whether or not they are (?included) in the program. The LCY Central Committee is duty bound to express its views on all important social questions in good time and publicity. This orientation must be imbued with action to the greatest possible extent and must act in a mobilizing fasion because more than ever before we today need consistency in the implementation of agreed policy.

To attain this the practice must be further developed whereby LCY Central Committee members operate at the grassroots level, especially in the Socialist Alliance. [SAWPY] In this way we shall most successfully realize what the attitude of the communists toward the agreed policy is in practice, in what way they fulfil their role, what kind of problems keep cropping up in life, and so on.

The questions which were discussed recently at some length should also be included in the program. Such questions are: intranational relations in Yugoslavia with special reference to unitarist-centralist and nationalistic-separatist tendencies, and also other forms in which nationalism and chauvinism are manifested; autochthonous reactionary sources and origins of national hegemonism, egotism and pressure; LCY organs in the service of the implementation of their role and responsibility to ensure that the LCY fulfils the role of the vanguard and cohesion force in society (tendencies of federalization and bureaucratization of the LCY -- causes and consequences); relations with neighboring countries and national minorities in them.

It is essential to ensure with work that the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee operate in Yugoslavia as organs of the unified organization of the LCY. From this we must infer the conclusions for the method and substance of work of the LCY Central Committee. The position of the LCY Central Committee is based on the functioning of the principle of democratic centralism. This includes the development of the feeling for democratic communications, cooperation between parts of the LCY, reciprocal understanding and development of inner-party relations in keeping with the LCY Statute. This is why in these complex conditions, in which the LCY is operating it is essential to proceed from the present experience in the activity of the LC and to be guided consistently in practice by what Comrade Tito always drew attention to -- that in our society the LCY is the basic cohesive force historically responsible for the further development of Yugoslavia on the foundations of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and socialist togetherness of all our nations and nationalities, said Nikola Stojanovic.

TANJUG SUMMARIZES LC COMMITTEE SESSIONS

LD262206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG) -- Economic stabilization and, in this framework, responsibility in society will be the main topic of the coming session of the LCY Central Committee. The session is to determine a programme of activities for implementing the decisions and stands of the recent 12th LCY Congress. The last plenary session of the LCY Central Committee assessed that such a programme should be adopted as soon as possible and that it should include the most important ideo-political questions on whose successful solving the further self-management development of the Yugoslav community depends.

Maximum attention must be paid to the question of responsibility in society, it was stressed at the session, since there can be no stabilization without responsibility. Special attention must also be devoted to the replacement of people at various posts. So far, regulations on this matter exist only on paper while information on economic crime and the damage inflicted on the society is more than disturbing.

Responsibility was also a topic at the last plenum of the LCY Central Committee which pointed out ways for resolving the question.

Firstly, the working people of Yugoslavia must be kept fully informed about all problems and difficulties. As is well known, the LCY won its battles only when it came out publicly with the whole truth. Secondly, forecasts must be made very cautiously and responsibly as confidence in the existence of clearly determined goals can be renewed only in this way.

Today's sessions of Central Committees of the LC of Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina also focused on responsibility.

It was underlined in Belgrade in this context that an uncompromising struggle must be waged for strengthening responsibility and legality which must be in the forefront of the long-term struggle for social and economic stabilization. Participants in the discussion stressed the working people's displeasure over abuse of positions, [word indistinct] and anti-socialist behaviour was justified. It was pointed out that some individuals verbally advocate party stands but act differently in practice and that they should be identified. It was noted furthermore that initiatives, suggestions and remarks should originate in the basic organizations of the LC. In other words, a stronger link is necessary between the Central Committee and the basic organizations. Beside this, it is also necessary to strengthen unity in the leadership, it was stressed.

The session of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee in Sarajevo stressed among other things that the question of responsibility had not been discussed so widely in recent times but that irresponsible conduct had rarely been so prominent. It stressed that an indolent attitude toward work could not longer be tolerated. The session expressed concern over the fall in industrial output in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and said that it was becoming increasingly clear that a solution must be sought in faster linkage of organisations of associated labour and greater substitution of imported raw materials and semi-manufactures. In conclusion, it was said that the Central Committee and its Presidency and institutions must pay far greater attention to the basic organisations of the LCY, that is, that they should be rendered capable of successfully struggling for the congress's stands.

STAMBOLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO NICARAGUAN JUNTA

AU241449 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua with cordial greetings on the occasion of the national day of Nicaragua, the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution. The telegram expresses best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of nonaligned Nicaragua.

KRAIGHER COMMISSION REPORTS ON EXPORTS, ECONOMY

LD261706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG) -- An increase in Yugoslavia's share of total world exports, now standing at 0.44 per cent, can be achieved only by the creation of a strong export-oriented economy and by doing away with the present practice of exporting surpluses and appearing on foreign markets out of necessity.

This stern assessment was set out by representatives of the Commission of Federal Social Councils for Economic Stabilisation Problems at a press conference here today, Monday. The commission is chaired by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher.

This considerable export task upon which, it was stressed, depends the realisation of the country's balance of payments will be carried out in stages. In addition to a realistic and uniform exchange rate of the dinar and a sound policy of protecting the home market, a limiting of the monopolistic rights of those exporters who are also final producers to dispose of the foreign exchange they earn is insisted upon.

Foreign exchange earned by selling domestic products abroad must be shared with all sub-contractors in the production process, as well as allocated for meeting the needs of society. Import rights, it was stressed, should be based proportionally on export performance.

The commission, known as the Kraigher Commission, has offered a twenty-point programme of urgent and long-term solutions for the employment of over 800,000 Yugoslavs, mostly fresh graduates. The programme presupposes a better utilisation of production capacities in Yugoslavia which are at present used on the average by one and a half shifts. Most new jobs can be created in agriculture, the small-scale economy sector and the private sector, it was stressed.

It is also believed that the working week should be reduced from forty-two hours to forty and that changes in the tax system should be made to alleviate the position of the economy. It is also essential to stop the increase in the number of administration workers as well as excessive migration from villages to towns. These and other solutions require time and the realisation of some points of this concept should last until an end of the century it was said.

KOSOVO: PRESS VIEWS PROBLEM, REPORTS INCIDENT

End of Trials Predicted

LD251200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Commentary by TANJUG correspondent Djordje Jevtic]

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trials of members of enemy counterrevolutionary groups -- the inspirers, ideological ringleaders and direct organizers of the illegal enemy activities carried out from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- are drawing to an end in Kosovo. The trials of most of those who are directly responsible for everything which happened in Kosovo in March and April last year as well as in the last year and a half are being finished.

In the past year 530 people criminally accountable for organizing activities against the social order of Yugoslavia, for attempting to wreck our socialist self-managing community and to create an artificial unit which the people of Yugoslavia and, in particular those of Kosovo remember only by evil and blood, have found themselves face to face with justice and law.

All the exponents and creators of such an ideology have been members, as is known, of our important enemy counterrevolutionary organizations -- so-called "Movement for the National Liberation of Kosovo and Other Albanian Areas in Yugoslavia," the "Red National Front," the self-appointed "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" and the so-called "Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia."

With the exception of the "Red Front," which operates chiefly in a terrorist manner abroad, all other organizations mentioned have operated and are operating primarily in Kosovo, but they have also spread their tentacles to other parts of the country where Albanians live. It is interesting that all of them bear high-sounding names which attempt to suggest an allegedly national, popular, communist and Marxist-Leninist character. However, in reality they are extremely nationalistic, chauvinistic, separatist-irredentist and, as they clearly manifested in their practical activities, racist and fascist.

It is perhaps necessary to recall once again at least the most important elements of the platforms of these counterrevolutionary organizations which some of their inspirers and exponents openly presented and "justified" in court.

The statute of the "National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo and Other Albanian Areas in Yugoslavia" says that the "organization is fighting for the realization of the aspirations of the Albanian people for the liberation of all the separated areas enslaved by Yugoslavia and for their unification with the mother state, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania." How this "liberation" and unification is to be implemented in practice is formulated more precisely in the program of the "Red National Front" terrorist organization.

"The Red Front" has decided that the climate in Yugoslavia is favorable for the outbreak of revolution. On the basis of this assessment, the "Red Front members" had the task of "removing the mask of the brutal clique in Belgrade and calling on the progressive forces of other peoples of Yugoslavia to struggle against it."

These proven terrorist carried out this "messianic" role through their paper, BASHKIMI, and through the Marxist-Leninist and other publications printed in Albania. By illegally circulating this literature they tried, as their program states, "(?to promote) the idea of social and national liberation from Yugoslavia and thus create the conditions for the revolution." This, according to the idea of the "Red Front," was, in fact, the first stage. The second and final stage should have been the "direct struggle with arms." "Following the unification of the Albanian areas and of the Albanian people with Albania, our organization will merge with the democratic front which operates in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," the "Red Front" program says.

Other counterrevolutionary organizations and groups also set themselves the same goals, though to be achieved by different methods. The "Communist Marxist-Leninist party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" skillfully tried to camouflage its extreme intentions with the slogan of fighting to get Kosovo the status of a republic within the SFRY framework, a "Republic of Kosovo" which other areas of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia in which Albanians also live would join.

This strategy of creating a "Pure Albanian Republic" within the framework of Yugoslavia was accepted, following last year's demonstrations, by all other enemy groups. It is not difficult to guess that the slogan "Kosovo, a Republic" was only a smokescreen and that it was launched in order to win over the largest number of people possible.

This platform became clear immediately after the demonstrations broke out last year. Nevertheless, it was primarily those young people who do not know the essence of our federal order and the background to this slogan who latched on to this attractive idea -- all the more so since they had been hearing stories about "the need to create the republic" from highly educated people such as the "groups of intellectuals" who were tried a few days ago, some of whom advocated the thesis that "debate" on the republic should be set in train by the League of Communists.

The ringleaders of the counterrevolution recently made a "small concession" and "agreed" to a republic "only" within the framework of the province of Kosovo. All these camouflages and transparent tactics as well as the perfidious claims of the irredentists to allegedly be in favor of brotherhood and the unity of the Albanian and other peoples, came to nothing. What is left are naked calls for hatred, fratricide and bloodshed.

Newspaper reporters covering the trials recognized this hatred in the behavior and blind fanaticism openly manifested by some of the accused. Therefore, the convictions and severe sentences have been welcomed as an indication of society's firm resolve to settle accounts with the counterrevolution.

Emigration Pressures Viewed

LD232014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Referring to the recent discussion held at the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee with people intending to emigrate, JEDINSTVO of Pristina today underlines the irresponsibility of administrative organs in relation to those cases which demonstrate direct pressures on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins leave. In an article entitled "Proof About the Pressures," JEDINSTVO says, among other things:

"People spoke with their papers in their hands." Their first sentence was "we are moving because of pressure." Neatly arranged, but worn out from being carried around, these documents confirmed that the pressure had not been invented. This led to many questions. First, who are the individuals who exert pressure, and what is meant by the signatures and seals on the documents, verifications and decisions? Is this evidence that the organs of self-management, the authorities and the judiciary knew about every individual instances of pressure? The seals and signatures were put there by those responsible at militia stations in Kosovo, Polje and Obilic, by the Secretariats for Urbanism and Inspection of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, by the Municipal Court of Pristina.... What had they done to prevent not pressure, but ill-treatment of people? Whatever the case, little was done because the situation has not changed. On the one hand, their negligence, to put it mildly, created many difficulties for people who daily experienced a variety of unpleasantness. On the other hand, it permitted individuals to believe that they are above the law and can -- without responsibility or consequences -- do that which is (?forbidden) by the written and unwritten norms of behavior in our (?society).

We believe, the commentary continues, that it is clear to communists and workers in authority and judiciary organs, as well as in all other institutions and collectives, that individual intranational excesses have far reaching consequences, that they contribute most to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and that these organs have particular obligations and responsibilities to end the emigration.

People know that there have been and will continue to be -- in all environments and at all times -- those for whom moral and legal norms are not rules of behavior. Therefore they do not base their security either on respect for them or on lack of respect for them, but on the conviction that those to blame for misdeeds will be stopped effectively and in good time. If this is not so, there is insecurity. In Kosovo this is seen in the continued tendency for Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate, as well as in the general atmosphere, because Albanians, Turks and Muslims and all of Kosovo's honorable inhabitants cannot remain indifferent to whether some troublemaker is allowed to do what he wants.

Therefore, pressures aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate can be seen as a form of activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists aimed at achieving the idea of an "ethnically pure Kosovo," as well as a characteristic of events in which individuals try to use moral and physical force. Therefore, in efforts to prevent emigration from Kosovo and to stabilize the political and security situation in the province, the question of the municipal and other organs' responsibility for everything that is not done to protect life and property is unavoidable. In three specific instances, the signatures and seals "accuse" some of them of knowing but not reacting," the commentary in today's JEDINSTVO emphasizes.

Enemy Excess Reported

LD261636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Prizren, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to the statement issued by the Presidium of the Prizren Municipal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, a group of girls from the village of Korisa in Prizren municipality caused an enemy excess on Saturday, 24 July at about 1630 by shouting the enemy slogan "Kosovo, a Republic."

The statement says that the group consisted mainly of girls from primary and secondary schools; three girl students who had celebrated the Muslim religious Feast of Bayram were also in the group. A number of hostilely-disposed girls mingled among the group and provoked them to shout the above-mentioned enemy slogans.

The excess lasted 5 to 6 minutes. The group dispersed after a girl reacted by saying: "Do you know that you are making a mistake?"

As the statement says, since this enemy act represents part of the enemy's tactics to use various forms of rallying, a joint session of the Korisa Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the Prizren Municipal Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the Socialist Alliance was held in Korisa immediately after the event. The session condemned the enemy disturbance and decided on measures to uncover and expose the participants and organizers of this excess.

According to unofficial reports, some 50 participants of this enemy disturbance have been identified so far.

KOSOVO: ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU260734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 82 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 20 Jul -- The delegates of the Kosovo Assembly at separate sessions of the three chambers discussed development on the basis of the association of labor and pooling of resources between associated labor organizations of Kosovo and those of the socialist republics and Vojvodina.

"The delegates heard the introductory speech on this subject at a joint session. Aziz Abrasi, provincial secretary for the economy, informed the delegates that 97,064,000,000 dinars will be allocated to Kosovo in the current medium-term period from the standing resources of the fund for crediting an accelerated development or economically underdeveloped regions, of which sum one-half, or 48,532,000,000 dinars, will come on the basis of the association of labor and pooling of resources on income relations and on the basis of joint interests."

By the beginning of July this year, 115 possible programs of associating labor and pooling resources had been offered by associated labor organizations from the rest of the country, with Kosovo offering 63 programs. In Yugoslavia as a whole, 320 proposals on pooling have been made, which shows that 55.6 percent of them involve Kosovo.

In the first 18 months of the current medium-term plan, 22 self-managing agreements on pooling have been signed with a total investment value of 11.1 billion dinars. The resources pooled in these agreements amount to just over 5 billion dinars or 10.4 percent of the earmarked sum. The agreements, when realized, will provide 6,700 jobs, and the investment will be 1.64 million dinars per workplace.

"It was stressed both in the opening speech and in the discussion that we cannot be satisfied with the present course of the process of associating labor and pooling resources, but that the initial results are encourging and the initiatives indicated provide a reason for assuming that much better results are to be expected."

It was stated that most of the initiatives coming from the republics and Vojvodina are rough proposals which do not yet show their social and economic justification. Some proposals are extremely expensive, some are based on foreign raw materials and demand foreign exchange investment. It was stressed in the discussion that the pooled resources must be used within the Kosovo plan to ensure its rapid development.

"At the joint session today, Remzi Koljcegi, provincial secretary for people's defense, informed the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly in detail about the defense preparations in the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in 1982. He pointed out that last year's situation in the field of defense is being successfully consolidated in most communities and associated labor organizations and is being put right, but some cases show that comprehensive attention is not being paid to questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that some questions which are apparently minor but in fact extremely significant are being facilely passed over.

At the moment, the involvement of all the factors in our society, Koljcegi stressed, is directed toward eliminating all the shortcomings and creating an impermeable wall of all-people's defense and social self-protection which will repel any enemy.

The Kosovo Assembly delegates also adopted a bill providing for 1.35 dinars' compensation for each kilogram of flour bought outside Kosovo and sold in the province.

CROATIA: VJESNIK ASSESSES POLICY AFTER ARTICLE

AU241720 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 82 p 6

[S. Ostojic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Jul -- It appears that a full stop has been put to the tumultuous reactions and polemical discussions that have been provoked by Dr Dusan Bilandzic's interview "The High Tide of Declared Yugoslavs" which was published in the VJESNIK Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA on 8 May this year. As today's VJESNIK reports, members of the basic organization of the League of Communists of this newspaper "critically and self-critically discussed the interview 'The High Tide of Declared Yugoslavs,'" VJESNIK writes.

"Assessing that part of the interview contained elements which are not in accordance with the principles of the policy of national equality and the achieved level of its implementation in our socialist community, communists concluded that the publication of these elements was a political mistake. For this reason they dissociated themselves from those parts of the interview. It has again been demonstrated that many preparations are necessary for a sound and involved treatment of the so-called sensitive topics, that it is indispensable to know in advance how to bring an editorial idea to its conclusion. This certainly calls for even more collective work in the editorial office."

VJESNIK further says: "In view of the mistake that has been noticed and considering in this connection the reaction of our public and readers as an important indicator for every phenomenon that may provoke mistrust in intranational relations, the basic organization criticized the journalists who worked on this interview. In this connection, the basic organization of the League of Communists firmly rejected all views which with generalized assessments tried to question the ideopolitical orientation of the newspaper and which have damaged its reputation. One mistake cannot jeopardize the ideopolitical maturity of communists and the daily and long-term battle of the VJESNIK journalists for socialist self-management."

Closing this discussion, the communists of VJESNIK pointed out that thus, on the basis of earlier positions and assessments of the newspaper council and the discussion at the meetings of the Assembly of the VJESNIK Composite Organization of Associated Labor and the Section for the Social Information System of the Croatian SAWP Republic Conference, the editorial office concludes the appraisals on the publication of the interview "The High Tide of Declared Yugoslavs" and that with these talks and assessments a contribution has been made to promoting the editorial concept which has already been put to public discussion.

In the discussion held in the section for social information system of the Croatian Republican Conference on 14 June -- which is mentioned in a VJESNIK report today -- it was stressed that "an article with such a tone in such a way ("The High Tide of Declared Yugoslavs -- author's note) is a serious political error and a great mistake which introduces unrest and discord."

MONTENEGRO: LEADERS, FORUMS VIEW PLANS, PROBLEMS

Culafic on LCY Congress

LD261706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, July 26 (TANJUG) -- The recent 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is not a magic wand and does not automatically solve all problems by itself.

The highest form of Yugoslav communists will be worth according as how its stands and resolutions will be implemented.

The above was stated by President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, Dobroslav Culafic at a meeting here today, Monday.

According to Culafic, a different attitude toward work and responsibility is of crucial significance. This should be discussed at every place of work, he stressed.

Culafic noted that the delegates to the congress had clearly expressed demands for unity within the party, the working class and the country because that is what the future of Yugoslavia depends on.

Presidency Discusses Defense

LD261842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- In discussing the state of defense preparations in Montenegro and the report on the territorial defense combat readiness, at its session today the Presidency of this republic made the assessment that significant results have been attained in Montenegro as regards the defense and self-protection organization, which represents a sound basis for further development and improvement of the existing forms of the defense system.

The attained level of defense readiness of the republic, in the evaluation of the Presidency, is the result of the efforts and activities of all the subjects of our society. All these activities are encouraged and ideologically guided by socio-political organizations, especially by the League of Communists, so that a high level of unity of views and activities on the implementation of defense preparations has been attained in the republic.

Although the overall defense preparedness of the republic is satisfactory, the Presidency noted that defense preparations are still characterized by unevenness in the development of individual all-people's defense components, by a different degree of preparedness in individual municipalities and activities and by unevenness in the quality of preparations.

There are specific differences in the preparedness between individual defense structures, between local communities, organizations of associated labor and other defense subjects.

During its session the Presidency also discussed some questions regarding public security in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, with reference to the work of internal affairs organs. On the basis of the report prepared by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Presidency made the assessment that the crime in the republic, and especially some of its aspects and forms, is on the increase. It was especially stressed that social property is substantial and no doubt far more extensive than what is encompassed at the moment by repressive measures.

The Presidency made the assessment that it is indispensable for the overall social activity in connection with suppression of crime to be examined; this applies especially to crime in the economic field regarding which a comprehensive program of measures and activities should be compiled.

Press Considers Debt

AU242030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Ilija Lakusic article: "Difficulties Named Indebtedness"]

[Summary] At the beginning of last year, Montenegro began with the implementation of the economic stabilization tasks.

Now, 1 and 1/2 years later, we can say that practically nothing from the planned economic policy has been implemented. Expectations were great because at the time the plan was drafted it was believed that it was based on realistic calculations and rates of increase. However, now it is obvious that certain unfavorable circumstances and the instability of economic trends were not considered when the social plan was adopted.

It is certain that the economic relations with foreign countries are one of the main causes for the current economic situation in the republic. An excessive indebtedness abroad has disturbed the supply of the economy, which to a great extent depends on imports Montenegro accounts for 5 percent of our country's total indebtedness abroad, while its share in Yugoslavia's social product is merely 1.9 percent. No improvement in this respect can be expected in the next few years. It was planned that in the period until 1985 Montenegro's foreign debts would total $500 million, but this sum has already been exceeded.

The cuts in imports have led to reduced production. Thus, in May of this year, production was 17 percent lower than it was in April of this year. Production in June was no better. In addition, expenditures for noneconomic purposes have increased recently and thus the disharmony between supply and demand his increased.

Losses have increased 96 percent compared with the same period last year. The utilization of capacities in Montenegro is a 6 percent lower than the national leverage. The percentage of lost production based on poor utilization of plants is 20 percent.

In the first quarter of the this year, the number of employed in work commities increased 5.8 percent as compared with the same period of last year. The increase in employment is particularly great in banks, self-managing interest communities and the administrative organs. This trend has persisted for years, and the share of workers in production was reduced from 78 percent in 1978 to 69 percent in 1980, while the share of those not employed in production increased from 24 percent to 28 percent.

It is obvious that the causes of the unenviable economic situation in Montenegro are not found solely objective difficulties, but rather also in weaknesses which should be removed as soon as possible.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA: LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD262032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Sebro-Croatian 1335 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] Sarajevo, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Hamija Pozderac the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina approved its program of work to the end of this year. The program expecially stresses the need to monitor constantly and (?guide) activity concerning the implementation of economic stabilization. During the introductory statement by Presidium member Drasko Popovic and in the discussion special reference was made to economic difficulties. Particularly alarming is the tendency of the continued fall of industry production. For instance, in June industrial production was 4.4 percent down compared to the same month last year.

"In a very meaningful discussion several useful suggestions were made to improve the method and substance of work of this top organ of the League of Communists. Branko Mikulic stressed that a great deal of time is wasted in compiling the material from the sessions. We could, he said, use the materials of other organs and institutions, and discussions and sessions could be held more on the basis of concrete impressions arrived at by members of working groups by attending meetings of basic organizations of the League of Communists.

"During the discussion Nikola Stajanovic indicated the need for the League of Communists to be concerned more with the questions of the implementation of the agreed policy.

The Central Committee, he said, should also concern itself more concretely with the reasons why [words indistinct] especially since to a great extent the communists influence their implementation. This is why Stojanovic and many others who spoke advocated the idea that the question of responsibility be (?discussed) in a very concrete way."

It was stressed that we have not had discussions on responsibility for a long time now.

"The question is posed whether we must, or indeed whether we can guarantee a job and personal income to everyone regardless of the extent of his work, if he works at all.

"Excessive cavalier conduct when what is involved is absence on sick leave and attitude to work can no longer be tolerated, it was said in the discussion. The example was mentioned when now that the harvest is in full swing there are a great number of senior officials in organizations of associated labor directly concerned with this exceptionally important work away on their annual leave in July."

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina today also adopted its standing orders.

SERBIA: LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD261644 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee today discussed the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in the implementation of the conclusions of the 12th LCY Congress and the Ninth Serbian League of Communists in the implementation of the conclusions of the 12th LCY Congress. The introductory speech on this was submitted by Radisa Gacia, secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. The orientational action program of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and its Presidium until the end of the year was also adopted and a decision was reached on the number and composition of Central Committee commissions.

In explaining the proposal of the most topical subjects with which the League of Communists have to concern itself, Radisa Gacic stressed among other things that we have very clean assessments of the present situation and uniform ideopolitical orientation for future action. We must, Garcic added, resolutely abandon the practice of exhausting ourselves in party work with constantly reviewing and explaining congress documents and reiterating general orientations. Today, more than ever before, the action of the League of Communists must be linked with the solving of specific issues which cause economic and political instability In society. The first step in this direction is for every basic organisation and organ of the League of Communists to ascertain its immediate and long-term tasks because, Garcia added, a clear and concrete program is the essential condition for the successful, timely and long-term implementation of ideopolitical actions. In this connection priority must be given to issues which stem from the real living problems of every environment.

In the date, in which 11 speakers took part, the attitude of the introductory report dealing with the establishment of a firmer link between the Central Committee and the basic grassroots League of Communists organizations, the strengthening of accountability for not implementing agreed attitudes, opposition to opportunism, the policy of pleasing everybody and the group-ownership mode of thinking and behavior were particularly endorsed.

In the view of the members of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, there is particularly significance concerning the implementation of the League of Communists role and the struggle for moral values and the trust of the working people and citizens in the struggle for legality and against abuse of all kinds, from illegal appropriation of social property, fraud and embezzlement, to bribery and corruption. Not only is great material damage inflicted by that, but the basic values of our society are also undermined, lack of trust in the system is created, people are demoralized [as received] and disatisfaction is created.

It was also pointed out that there are individuals who pay lip service to party attitudes while in practice they work against them and that such individuals should be indentified. The constant reiteration of general attitudes is often a facade for our lack of militancy, for easy compromises. Thanks to this, Vukasin Loncar said, individuals who with their careerist ambitions have (?violated) the League of Communists principles and policies enter the League of Communists and find their strongholds there. Loncar advocated a change in the practice of preparing the Central Committee sessions so that all members and basic organizations of the League of Communists are motivated to the maximum and he added that, in formulating the orientations, the initiative, proposals and comments of the basic organizations and membership should find their greatest expression.

Milovan Popovic also spoke mostly about the need for uncompromising struggle for strengthening responsibility and legality, and in particular the struggle against the causes and perpetrators of economic crimes. The obligation to put these issues at the forefront of the long-term struggle for socioeconomic and political stabilization is all the greater because, in conditions of pronounced economic difficulties and the fall in the standard of living, the dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens, their sensitivity to and indignation about abuse, privatization and antisocialist behavior are justified. The League of Communists, in Milovan Popovic's words, should not turn a blind eye to these phenomena and should not shift the responsibility for them to relevant state and other organs, all the more so since the exponents of a large number of irregularities and illegalities are in fact League of Communist members, many of whom are in responsible jobs in the economy and various social and other organs and organizations.